"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, moderate to brisk north winds to-day; to-morrow, fair, warmer.
For full weather report see Page 9.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,578. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1911.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

GERMANY BELIEVED TO BE BACKING DOWN

British Attitude Was a Surprise to Her and Anger at England Is General in Empire.

RENEW NEGOTIATIONS TO-DAY

France's Offer Regarded as an Ultimatum—She Will Give Part of the Congo, but Nothing More.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—"Ultimatum" is the term used in London to describe the character of the written instructions which the French Ambassador at Berlin, Jules Cambon, carried from Paris on his return to his post yesterday to resume the negotiations on the Morocco question.

The word has an ugly sound, and its use is avoided by the newspapers this morning, but throughout yesterday, ever since the Echo de Paris published an article summarizing the draft of the instructions for M. Cambon, drawn up by the French Cabinet, no hesitation was shown here in so interpreting them. One paper, indeed, goes the length of speaking of "the ultimate concessions that France can offer to Germany in exchange for definite guarantees with regard to Morocco."

There is confident expectation here that Germany will swallow the pill, just as there exists a certain amount of satisfaction at the thought that she will not find it to her liking.

Articles were published here yesterday showing the immense superiority of the British Navy over that of Germany at the present moment, and among English military men the opinion prevails that Germany would be unwilling to try issues with France just now because of the superiority of the French field artillery and the alleged greater ability of the French General Staff.

French Defenses Strong.

In the event of war, which is considered to be extremely unlikely, it is held that France's defensive positions are so strong that the German military operations would be rendered ineffective for at least such a period as would insure the destruction of the German fleet and naval operations that would more than counterbalance any eventual German successes on land. For these reasons the British view of the present political situation is somewhat rose-colored.

German resentment at the part which England, rightly or wrongly, is supposed to be playing is growing apace, and the persistent enmity of Great Britain toward Germany is the keynote of many Berlin newspaper articles. The Vossische-Zeitung in a leading article, after declaring that there is no virtue in concealing the fact that Germany is now full of bitter Anglophobia, asserts that England cannot wonder at this state of affairs in the face of such a visit as Gen. Sir John French and other English officers are now paying to the French fortresses on the German frontier. Such a tour of inspection at the present critical juncture, the paper says, can hardly be looked upon either as unintentional or innocent, especially in view of the fact that Gen. French was once named as the future Commander in Chief of the allied Anglo-French armies which are to operate against Germany.

In Austria, also, Great Britain is looked upon as having instigated the present crisis. The Reichspost declared yesterday that the Morocco negotiations had taken a grave turn, owing to the sudden interference of Great Britain. "This new development," The Reichspost adds, "has impelled Germany to take the precaution of warning officers of the reserves to remain in the country."

"There are threatening signs in the European sky," says The Reichspost. "Deep emotion is sweeping through the German people, who are weary of the unending British intrigues, and who feel sufficiently strong to make themselves a place in the firmament. In spite of England's impertinent veto Germany will not be cheated of the fruits of the Morocco agreement by her French neighbor."

A German "Red Herring."

There is a disposition here to consider the Teutonic attacks upon England as a red herring drawn across the trail. "The octopus when alarmed tries to hide itself by discharging an inky cloud" says The Daily Mail. "Germany has adopted this ruse, and the reopening of the negotiations with France have been made the occasion of another outburst against Great Britain.

"These assaults may be a good omen. If they are contrived to cover a retreat we shall not resent their injustice. Our conscience is clear and void of offense, for we know, and German statesmen know, that Mr. Asquith spoke the whole truth when he said that any statements that we have interfered to prejudice the negotiations between France and Germany are mischievous inventions, without the faintest foundation in fact."

It may be added that even in London circles where Germanophobia is not rampant it is generally believed that the German action at Agadir was taken in the belief that England was so much occupied with domestic affairs that she could pay little or no attention to foreign matters, and that the decisive position taken up by the Liberal Government was a complete surprise to the German Foreign Office.

Whether the Wilhelmstrasse can disprove [illegible]

LODGE'S SON WEDS NURSE.

Marries Young Woman Who Cared for Him in Boston Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—Society received a shock to-night when it became known that early this afternoon John Elliolton Lodge, son of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, had married Miss Mary Connolly, a Carney Hospital nurse. The ceremony was performed in the rectory of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross by the Rev. Father Finnigan.

Several months ago, following an illness through which Mr. Lodge was nursed by Miss Connolly in the private hospital of Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow in Beacon Street, it was announced by Miss Connolly that she was to marry Mr. Lodge. Promptly after the publication of interviews with Miss Connolly, denials that the nurse and young Mr. Lodge were to marry were issued by the Senator and his son. Miss Connolly herself also denied that she had ever made any of the statements credited to her.

At the wedding ceremony this afternoon were Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Congressman Augustus B. Gardner, Senator Lodge's brother-in-law; Mrs. G. C. Lodge, widow of Senator Lodge's son who died some time ago, and the Rev. Father Connolly of New Glasgow, N. S., a brother of the bride.

That young Mr. Lodge has become a Catholic was denied to-night by Congressman Gardner, who acted as spokesman for the Lodge family, but he would not explain how a marriage of a Protestant and a Catholic was arranged otherwise, with a Catholic priest officiating, in the face of the opposition of the Catholic Church to mixed marriages.

Mr. and Mrs. Lodge left for New York to-night, and on their return will live in Boston, where Mr. Lodge has a position in the Museum of Fine Arts.

ONE DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK.

Rip Van Winkle Flyer in Head-On Collision—Several Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

HALCOTTVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Rip Van Winkle flier, the fastest train that runs into the Catskills, met the biweekly Ulster & Delaware train one mile west of here at 6 P. M. in a head-on collision in which one man was instantly killed and several were injured. The man killed was Theodore Simmons of Kingston, a trainman on the pay car.

The injured were Walter Harrington, hurt about the head; Engineer Sherman, 60 years old, of the flyer, who has a fractured right ankle and is badly bruised, and Paymaster Van Etten, badly bruised. A number of passengers were injured by being thrown from their seats, but none of the injuries was serious.

The two engines telescoped each other and the baggage car on the passenger train was telescoped also. The passenger cars remained on the track.

The pay train came around a sharp curve at the scene of the accident, and both trains tried in vain to stop. A farmer in a field nearby says that the engines reared ten feet in the air when they struck. Dr. Gaul of Halcottville passed the scene of the accident shortly after it happened and cared for the injured.

[illegible] the fireman got out of the cabs of the engines at the moment of the accident. Both engineers jumped after they applied the emergency brakes.

DIVORCEE QUICKLY WEDS.

Mrs. Matilda Mills, Free on Wednesday, Marries J. A. Woodward.

Mrs. Matilda Rees Mills, who obtained a divorce from her former husband, A. Roland Mills, Wednesday, appeared yesterday at the City Hall and obtained a license to marry James A. Woodward, a broker, of 24 Broad Street, who lives at Elizabeth, N. J. Last night she was married to Mr. Woodward in her apartments in the Dartmouth, 109 West Eighty-second Street, by the Rev. Dr. Holman of Franklin Furnace, N. J.

Mrs. Woodward was reticent about discussing her recent divorce. She simply said that her first marriage had been an unhappy one; that she wanted to forget it and didn't see why she should delay her second matrimonial venture. The Woodwards will live at the Dartmouth.

Mr. Woodward was a widower. He was one of four Americans who several years ago were found starving on Navassa, a guano island in the Caribbean Sea, sixty miles east of Jamaica. They had failed to receive supplies from a phosphate company for which they were working and when rescued had given up all hope.

BITTEN BY AN OYSTER.

Chicago Man Was Feeding Bivalves for Opening of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 31.—W. H. F. Parry of Gary, Ind., has the distinction of being bitten so badly by an oyster as to necessitate the services of a physician.

Parry wanted to celebrate the opening of the oyster season with a big fry. Several days ago he ordered a barrel from Baltimore, and following his usual custor he went into the basement of his home this afternoon to feed the oysters salt and corn meal.

While dipping his hand into the barrel a hungry bivalve opened its shell to receive the food and closed on Parry's finger instead. A physician separated the mangled fingers from the grasp of the bivalve.

MACK NOW TALKS OF DIX.

Fifth Democratic Governor Put in the Presidential Eligible List.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—Chairman Norman E. Mack of the Democratic National Committee in the September number of his Democratic National Monthly presents Gov. John A. Dix of New York as a Democratic Presidential possibility.

Gov. Dix is the fifth prominent Democrat to be brought forward by Chairman Mack in a series of articles. The others are Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio, Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, Gov. Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, and Gov. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts.

Hobble Skirt Caused Her Death.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—A narrow hobble skirt which she was wearing this afternoon was responsible for the death of Miss Ida Goyette, 18 years old, a resident of Cohoes. While Miss Goyette was crossing a bridge over the Erie Canal and trying to step over the lock gate the skirt caused her to stumble and she plunged over the low railing. She fell into the water below, and before she could be rescued she drowned. Her body was recovered to-night.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.

SABLE ISLAND, N. S., Aug. 31.—Steamship Lusitania, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 850 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:10 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, early to-morrow.

SPECIAL TRAINS FROM ATLANTIC CITY LABOR DAY.

[illegible]

GEIDEL JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT

Had Not Agreed on Boy's Fate at Midnight and Court Was Adjourned.

BROKE DOWN AT THE LAST

Prisoner Sobbed in Court as His Lawyer Denied Murder of Broker Jackson and Pleaded for Boy's Life.

The jury in the case of Paul Geidel, the 17-year-old bellboy, charged with the murder of William Henry Jackson, an elderly broker, in his room at the Iroquois Hotel on the night of July 26, had not agreed on a verdict at midnight after eight and a half hours' deliberation, and Judge Crain ordered the jury locked up until 10 o'clock this morning, when he will reopen court.

Judge Crain informed the jurors that he had tried to get rooms for them at the Astor House and at the Broadway Central Hotel without success. He said that in order to make them as comfortable as possible he would allow them to continue their deliberations throughout the night in the courtroom of Part II. instead of in the unventilated jury room.

There was no indication at midnight that the jury was near the point of reaching a verdict. It was understood that the split was upon the point of whether to find for first or second degree murder, certain of the jurors insisting that manslaughter was too light a verdict and others being unwilling to return a verdict which would mean death in the electric chair for the young bellboy. There was doubt in the minds of the jurymen as to whether legal ground could be found for a verdict of murder in the second degree, which a majority were said to favor.

The jurors retired at 3:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and though a quick verdict had been expected, nothing was heard from them until 6 o'clock. Then a court officer came out of the jury room, going direct to Judge Crain's chambers. It was thought for a time by the interested group of spectators who had remained in the courtroom that a verdict had been reached, but it developed that the jurors had sought the Judge's consent to go out to dinner.

After the jury took up its evening deliberations, upon its return from dinner at 7.20 o'clock, the first heard from the jury room was at 8:55 o'clock, when the foreman handed up to Judge Crain this memorandum:

"The jury ask that the jury be again instructed on the different degrees of murder specified in Section 1,044 of the Penal Code."

Judge Crain [illegible]

The closing arguments in the case consumed two and a half hours and were completed at 12:30 o'clock. After the noon recess Judge Crain delivered his charge, which lasted from 2 until 3:25 o'clock. It admonished the jurors that they must not be influenced by their recollection of the testimony attacking Mr. Jackson's character, which had been ruled out by the court. Judge Crain warned the jurors that if they found an unpremeditated murder had occured while a felonious robbery was being committed that fact did not lessen the seriousness of the crime and a first-degree verdict should be returned. On the other hand, he explained, that if they should find that the thefts amounted to less than $25 and constituted petit larceny only they could bring in a verdict of manslaughter.

Mr. Gray asked that Geidel's confession to the police be ruled out. This was denied. Then he asked Judge Crain especially to emphasize to the jurors the conditions under which the verdict of manslaughter might be returned. He emphasized the fact that there had been considerable testimony to show that young Geidel's thefts had a money value of less than $25.

In summing up for the defense Mr. Gray emphasized the defendant's youth, the love of his mother for him, and the speed with which the prosecution had pressed the case to its conclusion. Mr. Nott confined himself in a speech of an hour's duration to a narration of the more salient facts of the testimony. He spoke in a low conversational tone, in marked contrast to the oratorical manner of Mr. Gray.

At times in the heat of Mr. Gray's appeal he attacked the attitude of the police and the District Attorney's Office, and once directly attacked Mr. Nott.

"The manner in which Mr. Jackson came to his death," said Mr. Gray, "was indicated by the bluish color of his skin, an evidence of heart trouble.

"You may take the six alleged confessions and try to make them agree, and they cannot be harmonized. Why? Because every policeman testified to the facts not as they were but as he wanted them to be.

"When this defendant's mother came into court at the beginning of this trial and embraced her boy the prosecutor called her tears a theatrical play. I have nothing but pity for the man who sneers at a mother's feelings."

Mr. Gray's tone was the loudest he could command.

"I object," interrupted Mr. Nott. "I protest that I have not sneered at any one in this courtroom."

"And the court takes great pleasure," commented Judge Crain, "in stating that you have not done anything of the sort."

"The State wants you to convict this boy," continued Mr. Gray, "on the word of a Coroner's physician, who, after he left the witness stand, snickered and grimaced until Judge Crain was forced to evict him from the courtroom."

At this point the sobs of Geidel, the defendant, became audible for the first time during the ten days he has faced the Judge and jury. He leaned forward with his face in his hands, weeping aloud until his lawyer ceased his speech for a moment.

Geidel's mother, who had been admitted to the courtroom at the request of her son's attorneys, was not so much moved. She sat alone in the rear of the room, the only woman spectator present.

Mr. Gray, when he resumed, was himself sobbing. He closed his peroration by quoting a poem on "Mother Love."

"I do not propose to furnish you with any oratory," said Mr. Nott, in summing up for the State, "and I shall quote no poetry. I am going to talk about the evidence. In all my experience I have never taken up a murder case in which there was plainer proof than there is here.

"This case is unique because it is the only time in ten years where I have proved guilt by the defendant himself. It is important because in this great City of New York there are thousands of people whose lives, property, and reputation are at the mercy of hotel employes.

"I shudder when I think of the possibility of such a defense as besmirching a man's character. Here we have the jailbird, Fred Sheehan, who has served half of his sentence in a Pennsylvania jail. To him comes a private detective who offers to get him out of jail if he will 'produce the goods' on Mr. Jackson. A fine thing it was for the great State of Pennsylvania to turn a man with Sheehan's record loose upon the world!

"Sheehan came on here and rounded up his gang. How easy it was for them to assault the blameless name of this old man.

"The only defense in this case is in itself a confession. Aside from a general

[illegible]

WHY DO OUR SOLDIERS BUY THEIR RELEASE?

Gen. Frederick D. Grant calls attention to the increasing number of enlisted men who want their discharge. Read of it in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

CASH FOR OIL STOCKS ON LAST DAY ON CURB

Score of Brokers Fought to Get at Specialist, Who Took Refuge in a Booth.

CONFUSION IN PRICES

Immediate Delivery Necessary for Transfer Record—Prepare for Distribution to Subsidiaries.

Standard Oil shares sold yesterday on the Curb for cash. The books closed yesterday to remain closed until Dec. 1, when the distribution of the shares of the thirty-three subsidiaries is scheduled to take place to stockholders of record of Aug. 31, and yesterday was the last chance of stockholders disturbed about the ultimate value of their scattered assets to make a sale, which would still be transferrable on the books.

The specialist opened the market with the announcement of 610 bid offered at 640. Immediately Curb brokers with shares for sale ranging in amount from one to fifty crowded around the specialist's telephone booth in a Broad Street basement and endeavored to come to terms. The specialist took refuge in the booth and a score of brokers fought to get at him.

There were many offerings of stock at lower prices than the specialist's offer and many bids at higher levels than 610, but it was only when brokers found that they could get together on the number of shares bid or offered that business could be done. Because it was the last day the books were open, it was impossible to have certificates split up and the market was for cash for the immediate delivery of the certificate so that the buyer could turn it in before 3 o'clock for transfer to his client's name.

A man with ten shares could not sell unless he could find a buyer wanting ten shares or two who wanted five shares each. The result was endless confusion in prices. While five and ten share lots [illegible]

Fast as they worked they seemed to make but slow progress in liberating the girl, and presently Wilson noticed that she was becoming weak. He shouted for some one to hand down some water, and, fearing that the girl might die, he called to others to get a priest. Revived by the water the girl listened with upturned face as Father Murphy, who had hurried in an automobile from the church at Montgomery and Brunswick Streets, five blocks away, prayed over her.

Her lapse into unconsciousness set her rescuers to working with redoubled vigor if that were possible. A board was brought and put across the hole. Two men kneeled on it, and, reaching down, grasped Miss Craven's hands, for by this time her other arm had been uncovered. A rope was lowered, and this Wilson made fast around the girl's waist. From the waist down the girl was still buried in the dirt and stone, but with the rope and their grasp on her hands the men above finally worked her free.

Dr. Brick of St. Francis's Hospital was waiting with an ambulance, and in this the girl was hurried to the hospital. She regained consciousness as she was being placed in the vehicle, but in an instant became hysterical.

The crowd closed around Wilson when he was lifted from the hole a moment afterward. He had worked desperately for more than an hour, and was nearly exhausted. His hands were torn and bleeding, and he had to be assisted to climb from the hole. Mrs. Mary Harrison, Miss Craven's sister, with whom she lived, was the first to greet him, throwing her arms around his neck and declaring that he had saved her sister's life. The crowd pressed around, and men and women tried to shake Wilson by the hand, until he broke away and shut himself into a toolhouse temporarily put up in the street.

In the hospital, meantime, Miss Craven had been examined. It was found that several ribs and her right leg were broken and that her whole body was a mass of bruises from her shoulders down. It was said last night, however, that she probably would recover, though the shock had injured her greatly.

WADSWORTH BOOM STARTED.

Too Early, Says Boss Aldridge—Monroe Wants Sherman.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 31.—Organization Republicans were amazed to-day to learn of the launching of a Gubernatorial boom for ex-Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr., at the Livingston County Pioneers' picnic at Conesus Lake yesterday afternoon. He was the centre of a lot of enthusiasm, Democrats joining with the Republicans. Mr. Wadsworth's speech was carefully worded, but it left no doubt that a nomination would be eagerly accepted.

George W. Aldridge, the Monroe boss, declined to discuss the Wadsworth boom to-night. He said it was too early. It was Aldridge's influence chiefly that made Wadsworth Speaker of the Assembly.

While the organization has not and will not at this time go on record as favoring any candidate for Governor," said Moss Moseley, one of the Aldridge leaders, to-night, "the mass of the organization want Vice President Sherman. They feel he would be the strongest man to lead the party a year from now. I think plans are making for instructing the Monroe delegation in that direction when the time comes."

NITOBE SAILS FOR AMERICA.

Author of "The Soul of Japan" Coming to Lecture at Universities.

TOKIO, Aug. 31.—The steamer Shinyo Maru, which sailed from Yokohama to-day, carries among her passengers Prof. Inazo Nitobe of the University of Tokio, who goes to lecture at several American universities.

Another passenger is M. Shimada, a member of the Imperial Diet, who will visit the Pacific Coast.

Prof. Inazo Nitobe is the author of a book about Japan, or rather about the ideals of the Japanese people, that caused a greater sensation in the Occident than any other volume of the kind ever printed. Its title is "Bushido, the Soul of Japan," and it first became known to the West at the time of the Russo-Japanese war.

Under the headline, "The Soul of a Nation," The London Times's military correspondent wrote some articles on "Bushido," the material for which came from Prof. Nitobe's book. These articles—giving to the Occident its first real insight into the knightly ideals of the Japanese warrior—created an enormous amount of interest, and the demand for the papers containing them was so great that they were reissued in pamphlet form, an immense number of the pamphlets being sold.

Prof. Nitobe is a Christian, but he writes about the "Bushido" ideal in a spirit of love and sympathy, and his little book perhaps did more than anything else to make plain to Europe and America the character of the Japanese soldier and the true reasons for Japan's victories in the recent war. The Professor speaks and

[illegible]

HORSE DIES OF RABIES.

Federal Agents Are Investigating a Rare Case in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The rare case of a horse dying of rabies is being investigated by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It was ridden last week by Lieut. George M. Landis of the Signal Corps at the manoeuvers of the District National Guard and as far as known was not bitten by any dog during the encampment. On Tuesday it first showed signs of distress and snapped at a stableman who came near it. Later it became violent, tearing at its own flesh, and in a few hours it died in great pain.

Only six such cases have ever been reported in the District and the officials are trying to trace the case back to its origin. Another horse was bitten by a mad dog

[illegible]

STREET FALLS AWAY AND BURIES A GIRL

Her Head and Arm Only Above Caping Hole in Jersey City When a Priest Gives Last Rites.

RESCUED AT RISK OF LIFE

Gang Boss Taken from the Hole Exhausted After He Saved Her—The Girl Badly Hurt.

At the brink of a hole, twelve feet deep, in the pavement of Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, between Barrow Street and Jersey Avenue, the Rev. Father John J. Murphy of St. Bridget's Church, knelt yesterday afternoon and administered the last rites of the church to a young woman, who had been buried to the neck beneath cobble stones and gravel when the street, undermined by the heavy rains of the last few days, collapsed as she crossed it shortly before 5 o'clock. Around the priest stood a crowd of more than 200 men and women, all with bowed heads, and the former hatless, although the rain fell heavily.

As Father Murphy finished, the girl's head—all of her except one arm, which was not buried—fell forward. She had fainted. Though she had been buried then for half an hour, it was the first time that the young woman, Miss Margaret Craven of 165 Railroad Avenue, had lost consciousness. She had been buried as she started across the street from her home to purchase some milk for supper.

The extension of the McAdoo tunnel of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, which is to connect the present terminus at Grove Street with Newark, has been built under Railroad Avenue already, and recently the workmen filled in the street, which had been torn up for the work, and relaid the paving of cobblestones. The roof of the tube is about thirty-five feet below the street level, and filling of gravel and dirt was used before the pavement was laid. Several depressions have appeared since the heavy downpour of rain began a few days ago, and gangs of men were repairing these yesterday when they were startled by Miss Craven's cry.

Those who glanced up in time saw the girl drop from sight as the pavement fell away beneath her feet. When they rushed to where she had stood they saw just her head and one arm extending above the mass of stone and dirt twelve feet below the rest of the street.

Albert Wilson, boss of one of the gangs, was the first to reach the hole, and, seizing a shovel, he jumped down beside the girl. Instantly she grabbed him around the waist with her free arm, sobbing and crying:

"For heaven's sake, save me! I know that I am dying."

The girl screamed and struggled to hold him as Wilson tried to free himself, explaining, encouragingly, that he would have her out in a few minutes. Wilson got away and commenced to fling the dirt and stones out of the hole. There was room for only a man or two more in

[illegible]

MAX IS A MARVEL.

The Only Original Speedy Messenger Boy and He Lives Near Sleepy Hollow.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Tarrytown is known to be the world for many things, but now it has a real marvel in a telegraph messenger boy, who has put aside a bicycle given to him by the company because it is "too slow." He is Max Schwartz, fourteen years old.

Before Max went to work here, it took three boys to deliver the messages. Now Max does the work alone and has had spare time to study telegraphy.

Owing to the large territory he has to cover the company thought a bicycle would be a help in delivering messages. Max said it took too much time to push it up the hills and that he could run with the messages quicker.

Max is known to everybody as a hustler and is the special messenger for John D. Rockefeller and Miss Helen M. Gould when they are here. Mr. Rockefeller remembers him with gold pieces around the holidays.

Max lives near Sleepy Hollow, but what's in a name?

DRIVING JEWS FROM TRADE.

Russian Government Is Said to be Taking Vigorous Measures.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—A Russian correspondent of The Jewish World describes an alleged campaign by the Russian Government to drive the Jews out of commerce and industry.

He asserts that Government agents everywhere are active in their endeavors to kill off trading by the Jews. In one case, he says, a Jewish firm gave the lowest tender for a large contract. One of Premier Stolypin's agents immediately stepped in, and offered to do the work at a considerable loss. He let the contract to a competing firm, and the loss was made up out of Government funds.

All the Government contracts, says the correspondent, find their way solely into the hands of the "Black Hundred," supporters of M. Stolypin.

DRUGGIST KILLED BY AUTO.

Chauffeur Speeds Away After Running Down Wm. H. Stanford of Newark.

William H. Stanford, 70 years old, one of the oldest druggists in Newark, died yesterday afternoon in the City Hospital of Newark from injuries he received early yesterday morning by being run down by an automobile on Broad Street, that city. Mr. Stanford's death was due to a fractured skull and internal injuries.

The police are working on a theory that Mr. Stanford was struck by a taxicab, which is supposed to have been stationed at the Broad Street Station of the Lackawanna Railroad. Stavis Kourousis, a restaurant proprietor, told the police that he saw an automobile speeding away after the victim had been knocked down.

DID NOT PAY LEGAL WAGES.

Contractor for Brooklyn Firm Fined in Baltimore Court.

[illegible]

ployed on city work, was fined $10 and costs to-day by Justice O'Neill. Pfeiffer is a subcontractor for the Deets Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., which is erecting a new pumping station.

Thomas L. Kerwan of the Structural Iron Workers' Union secured information that Pfeiffer was paying some of the ironworkers $3.75 a day, when the union scale calls for $4.50 for eight hours' work. William S. Cox and John J. King testified that they have been paid but $3.75 a day.

Pfeiffer in his own behalf said that when the men were receiving the lower rate they were not working at their regular occupation as ironworkers.

C. C. ALGER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Paymaster's Clerk on Battleship Michigan Alleges Cruelty by Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31—Paymaster's Clerk Clarence C. Alger, who rose from the ranks as pay yeoman at the Naval Training Station here to the rank he now has aboard the battleship Michigan of the Atlantic fleet, has filed a divorce petition against his wife, formerly Miss Henrietta Murberg of Newport. He charges threats and attempts to commit suicide.

Alger also charges that his wife reviled and rebuked him in private and public, besides ordering him out of the house. The case will be heard in October.

The Algers were married in 1899 at Newport. Mrs. Alger has not yet filed her answer. She belongs to one of Newport's leading families. Mr. Alger is a Newporter by birth.

DOCTOR'S WIFE ENJOINED.

Forbidden to Visit His Office or Talk to His Patients.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Dr. F. E. Wadhams, whose wife, Mrs. Marie L. Wadhams, horsewhipped Countess Marguerite Von Scheben in the physician's offices at 32 North Clark Street some time ago, to-day obtained from Judge Kavanagh an injunction to restrain Mrs. Wadhams from "harassing, annoying, or interfering with his practice by calling him up on the telephone, visiting him or going to his office." She is also restrained from talking to his patients, either personally or over the telephone.

When the incident of the horsewhipping was made known a week ago Mrs. Wadhams said she had whipped the Countess in order to protect her home. In his complaint the doctor, without giving the name, refers to the incident and says that such practices, long continued, have cut his practice from $10,000 a year to $6,000. He declares that he has done all in his power to make his wife cease such actions, but has been unsuccessful.

LIGHTNING PLAYS A PRANK.

Sets School Afire, but Breaks a Water Pipe and Puts It Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 31.—John Deusinger, janitor of the West Orange High School, returning from a vacation to-day, discovered that lightning had played a strange prank in the basement of the building, probably on Saturday night. With one stroke it had started a fire and put it out, and no one was the wiser until he returned to-day and found the cellar mysteriously flooded.

The bolt entered through a basement window and ran along the woodwork under the main floor, setting fire to it. It was grounded finally by the water pipe, which was broken by the force of the electrical discharge. In the vicinity of the break in the pipe the wood was charred, but a spray from the leaking pipe played on it and it was thoroughly soaked.

Few residents of the town were aware of the fact that there had been a thun-

[illegible]

LOST SHIP'S CREW ADRIFT ALL NIGHT

Captain's Wife and Two Children in the Lifeboat, Too—Life-Savers Rescue Them.

LITTLE CRAFT IN RAGING SEA

Had Barely Got Away from Their Deserted Schooner When She Went to the Bottom.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 31.—Pitching and tossing under a fierce northeast storm that had been raging along the coast for forty-eight hours, and stripped of every sail from stem to stern, the schooner Josie R. Burt, bound from Baltimore to Belfast, Me., with a cargo of fertilizer, foundered last night seven miles off Barnegat Light.

A few hours before, at the most violent stage of the storm, the seams of the ship opened, and thereafter until half an hour before she sank, her Captain, H. S. Sampson, and his crew of eight men took turns at the pump to keep the vessel afloat. The water gained steadily, however, and at midnight, with the ship almost awash, Capt. Samson ordered the crew, with his wife and two small children, into the lifeboat and abandoned the schooner.

In the distance they could see Barnegat Light, but could make little headway toward it in the angry sea. Presently they saw the lights on the schooner vanish and knew that she had gone to the bottom. The little lifeboat herself, with the eleven souls aboard it, was tossed high on huge combers one moment and plunged in the next deep into gaping gulleys of the dark water, and those aboard expected momentarily to be carried to the bottom.

All night, under a drenching rain and cold wind that beat upon the crew and the suffering women and children, they toiled on toward the vainly beckoning Barnegat Light, seven tumultuous miles away. Buffeted helplessly along the coast, they could make but little progress toward it.

As daylight crept over the angry sea the lookout at the Little Egg Harbor Life Saving Station spied the lifeboat three miles off the coast. One of the crew had stripped off his white shirt and tied it as a signal of distress to an oar which was erected in the bow of the tossing boat. The lookout could see the forms of a woman and two small children huddled wretchedly in the midst of the desperately toiling men.

Despite the high sea running at the time, the Government power boat was pushed into the raging [illegible]

with renewed vigor [illegible] boat reached the lifeboat, however, [illegible] found difficult to bring the two [illegible] in the tossing sea. After considerable manoeuvring this was accomplished, the woman and children were taken aboard, a line was then made fast to the lifeboat, and all were towed safely seven hours after they had taken to the little boat from the sinking ship.

Mrs. Sampson and the two children were suffering from exposure to the drenching rain and chill wind, and all the men were fagged out and numb. Besides the Captain and his family the life savers brought ashore the mate, E. Paterson; Steward Jorgenson, Harold Hansen, Charles Wesley, Charles Dean, and Edward Brien. It was 7:40 o'clock this morning when the Government life savers reached shore and took the crew of the boat into the station for restoratives and warm clothing.

Capt. W. C. Tiedman of the United Fruit Company's steamship Metapan, which arrived here yesterday from Santa Marta, reported that he had passed a derelict three-masted schooner, which was probably the Josie R. Burt, at 9:10 o'clock yesterday morning just off Barnegat and about forty-five miles below Sandy Hook. The Captain ran his ship close to the wreck, but saw no signs of life in the mastheads, which alone were above water. Five miles further north he passed a green rowboat, which he supposed belonged to the same vessel.

The Josie R. Burt was a three-masted schooner with a length of 167.8 feet, a beam of 35.3 feet, and a depth of 12.2 feet. She was a ship of 722 tons and was built in 1882 at Bath. She was owned by Pendleton Brothers.

CREW SAVED JUST IN TIME.

Clinging to the Rigging of Their Ship When the Mohawk Reaches Them.

The Clyde liner Mohawk, commanded by Capt. Kemble, arrived in port yesterday from Charleston, S. C., after a forty-six hour tempestuous voyage in which she encountered a hurricane and heaving seas that swept her decks fore and aft.

In face of the violent storm the crew of the Mohawk rescued the Captain, two mates, and six men of the crew of the four-masted schooner Malcolm B. Seavey, which had struck on a reef seven miles off Georgetown early on Monday during the hurricane.

One seaman had been swept away when the Mohawk hove in sight, the Captain of the schooner had gone insane and was lashed to the main mast, and the others would have been washed overboard if aid had not arrived in the nick of time.

Chief Officer E. S. Cole and then men of the Mohawk who volunteered to go with him in the lifeboat to the rescue of the men clinging to the masts of the foundered schooner did not appear to think that they had done anything very remarkable.

The Seavey, which was owned by the Gardner-Dearing Company of Bath, Me., was bound for Baltimore from Darien with a cargo of phosphorus, and was commanded by Capt. Edward Dodge, with S. E. Southard as first mate, William Norton as second mate, and a crew of six men.

All went well until about 11 o'clock Saturday night, when the schooner arrived off Romaine, S. C., and anchored where she rode until 6 o'clock Sunday night, with heavy seas breaking over her decks and everything battened down. Suddenly the velocity of the wind increased to 100 miles an hour, and with a loud crash the three deck houses were washed off the ship and a leak started in the hold.

The pumps were kept going hard, but on Monday morning at 3 o'clock soundings were taken, and it was found that there was eight feet of water in the hold. The schooner began to pound, and shortly afterward sank by the stern, while the two mates and the crew climbed up into the main rigging. In the struggle one of the sailors named Tony was washed overboard and lost.

When the Mohawk sighted the wreck Capt. Kemble stood in until he was within 300 yards of the schooner, which was rapidly pounding to pieces. The mainmast snapped off and went by the board, taking the Captain with it, but he managed to cling to some wreckage until he was picked up.

The rescuers sailed on the lines in the rigging to drop into the seas from which they could be rescued. Realizing that it was the last chance, they [illegible]

The skipper of the schooner was [illegible] whom will be rewarded the [illegible]

steamship, and had to be overpowered and taken below.

The news of the serious plight of the men on the wreck was flashed to the Mohawk on Tuesday early as she was fighting her way out of Charleston, by wireless from the Clyde liner Comanche.

YACHT GUNILDA SINKS.

Goes Down Near Lake Superior Shore After Harkness Family Is Taken Off.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The Gunilda, the hundred-thousand-dollar steam yacht belonging to W. L. Harkness, a wealthy Clevelander, sank off Copper Island, in Lake Superior, to-day, where she stranded Tuesday.

The party on board, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Harkness, their two children, and J. Horace Harding of New York, was taken from the boat late Thursday night by a passing vessel and was landed in Port Arthur, Ontario.

The Gunilda ran upon the same reef, off Copper Island, on the northern shore of the lake, upon which a short time ago the Government Hydrographic Survey boat Bayfield struck. The accident to the Gunilda occurred Tuesday morning, and although the party was forced to remain on the stranded boat it suffered no hardship. The yacht was left in the care of the crew when the passengers were taken off. The wrecking tug Empire, with wireless apparatus on board, is on its way to raise the boat.

SCHOONERS IN TROUBLE.

Revenue Cutter Saves One, Loses Anchor Trying to Help Another.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 31.—After jettisoning a part of her deckload of lumber, the Baltimore tug Tormentor again made an unsuccessful effort to-day to float the schooner Charles H. Valentine ashore on the west side of the Cape Fear bar. Squalls and a heavy sea running on the bar hampered the tug.

The revenue cutter Seminole, which, on Tuesday, went to the assistance of the schooner Fortuna, off Cape Lookout, reached Southport late to-day, having towed the disabled vessel to Georgetown, S. C. The Fortuna lost her mast and all rigging, but otherwise appeared to be without damage. She has a cargo of lumber, Charleston to New York.

While inward bound the Seminole spoke the schooner Millie R Bohannon, Savannah to New York, which has been anchored off Cape Fear bar since the recent storm. She had both anchors down, but they were dragging. In endeavoring to get anchors to her the cutter lost one of her own and the chain. The vessel remains five or six miles south of the bar.

Nothing but the spars showed of the schooner Malcolm B. Savory which sank off Georgetown, S. C.

DENOUNCES RATE FAVORITISM

Gaynor Tells Farmers That Railroads Have Never Quit the Practice.

A delegation of sixty Pennsylvania farmers called on Mayor Gaynor yesterday to ask him to help them do away with the middlemen who take up most of their profits. They stated that they represented about 62,500 Pennsylvania farmers who belonged to the local "Granges," and they hoped that the New York farmers would co-operate with them in doing away with 'unnecessary middlemen.' The Mayor, in a heart-to-heart talk, told the farmers that an overproduction of gold and favoritism in railroad freight rates caused high prices, and that the latter was 'one of the most damnable things ever attempted.' He promised to do everything he could to help them.

Patrick Egan, former Minister to Chile, acted as chief spokesman for the members of the Grange, and introduced the speakers.

"As an example of how the people, both the farmers and the consumers, have been mulcted," said Mr. Egan, "I have but to state that the potatoes for which consumers paid $60,000,000 last year netted our farmers less than $8,500,000. Cabbages which sold in this city for $9,125,000 brought the farmers but $1,800,000. Milk which sold to consumers for from $48,000,000 to $49,000,000 brought the farmers $23,000,000. Eggs that cost the consumers $29,000,000 brought to the farmers but $17,000,000, while onions sold for $8,000,000 brought the farmers but $821,000."

In his reply the Mayor said:

"I am very glad indeed to receive you, farmers from Pennsylvania, all of you, as I understand. Most people in this city think that they are paying you altogether too much for what you produce and send down here. I happen to have been born and reared on a farm, so I think I may say that I am of a different opinion. One of the chief[est] causes of the advance in prices of commodities all over the world is the excessive output of gold. Really the thing ought to be put the other way. The real cause is that money is cheaper than it used to be. That is to say, a dollar of gold or paper, which is equivalent to gold, is cheaper than it used to be, and will not buy as much as it used to buy because the gold mines are putting out such great quantities of gold, the like of which was never known in the world before. Gold, which is only a commodity like all other commodities, is growing less valuable all the time, and therefore a given amount of gold will buy a less and less quantity of commodities"

The Mayor went on to say that there were other causes for high prices, that commodities went through too many hands before they reached the consumer, and that the freight rates for local hauls were excessive. On this point he said:

"The trouble in this country has not been excessive freight rates. The trouble has been that the railroads have assumed to give favorite rates to a few people. That has been the trouble. And so far as I had any advice to give when that matter was rife in Washington, I stated to the then President, who consulted me about it, not to try to lower rates too much, but to have it established that no man could have his freight carried except at the same rate that every other man pays. I do not think there is a man in this country that fears honest competition against anybody. We have all got bravery enough to be ready to compete with any comer and all comers; but when you are the producer of a commodity and you have a rival that you are competing with producing the same commodity, and you find that he can have his commodity carried over the railroad of the country to the markets at a price so much below you that he can undersell you that much in the market, and destroy your business, then the railroads are being used for the most damnable purpose that anything was ever put to in this world. And it is my belief that all of the trusts in the country, substantially, were built up on favoritism in freight rates. Now, the Government is doing, I suppose, all it can do to stop that. Some people are so easily deceived that they think it all has been stopped. I am not quite so credulous as that. In fact, I happen to know that it has not been stopped. But in the course of time I suppose we will stop it some way or another. The people of the country will stop it. And then these monopolies cannot be created out of railroad rates any longer, and thereby get the control of prices in the hands of a few people of the country.

"Now, your object to get your things down here and get them to the consumer as near to the price that you receive as possible is most laudable. I assure you we will be glad to get them at that price if you can manage to give them to us."

Among the speakers for the Grangers were E. B. Dorsett, President of the Grange National Bank, and State Lecturer of the Grange of Pennsylvania; Hugh Frayne and W. J. Kjelvaard.

GIRL'S PLEA TO GOVERNORS.

Wants Them to Give $4 Apiece to Buy Dead Uncle's Horse.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—A letter written in a childish hand and received at the executive chamber to-day read:

Bristol, N. H., Aug. 21.

To His Excellency: I am a little girl 10 years old, and am going to ask every Governor for a souvenir of $4 to purchase our uncle's horse. He died May 17, and our mother will keep it for us and be very thankful for it.

The letter was filed with the executive papers.

AUGUST RAINFALL NEARLY A RECORD

Only Two Augusts in Thirty-six Years That Had a Greater Precipitation.

CITY SUPPLY ASSURED NOW

More Than 15,000,000,000 Gallons Stored in the Reservoirs in the Last Thirty Days.

Up to midnight last night approximately 6.30 inches of rain had fallen in the city and vicinity since the present precipitation began a week ago. At 4:30 P. M. it was officially announced at the Weather Bureau that 6.28 inches had then fallen since Aug. 24, and there was no reason to doubt that a new record for a consecutive fall would be the outcome of the downpour.

Only once in the history of the Weather Bureau has the present August record for consecutive days of rain been surpassed in this city. That was thirty-eight years ago, when, during a rain that lasted from Aug. 13 to Aug. 22, 6.56 inches fell, .28 of an inch greater than the total precipitation of this week up to 4:30 P. M.

The record of 1873 for consecutive days of rain appeared certain to be broken, according to the Weather Bureau, where it was said that all the weather signs gave promise of it. But while every sign indicated a new record for consecutive days, neither the monthly nor the twenty-four-hour record for August has been broken.

The August monthly record was made in 1875, when 10.42 inches fell in New York, the next highest mark being in August, 1900, when 7.94 inches fell. The fall during August of this year totaled 7.15 inches at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, and to this total perhaps .20 of an inch was added by midnight.

The phenomenal rainfall of the last week has greatly simplified the New York City water supply problem. It is estimated that every inch of rainfall puts about 3,000,000,000 gallons in the reservoirs. During August the total gathering in them, therefore, is more than 21,000,000,000 gallons. This does not mean, however, that the city supply has been increased to these figures, for some billions of gallons are absorbed by the earth or evaporated by the sun. That the absorption at this time will be above the normal is also a certainty, because of the long continued drought. It is estimated that the net gain in the reservoirs is about 15,000,000,000 gallons.

Water Commissioner Happy.

Water Commissioner Thompson, who has been worrying with good cause about the shortage in the city's available supply, was happy yesterday, and got happier every time he gazed out at the steadily falling rain.

At the Weather Bureau it was said that the downpour might end sometime this afternoon.

Forecaster Scarr called attention to the fact that the rain has not been general, but mostly in the coast section of the North and Middle Atlantic States. The territory that has been drenched extends from the Northern New England to the Carolina Coast.

While the rain was falling and the reserve supply in the Croton watershed was growing every minute, Commissioner Thompson went before the Board of Estimate in regard to the proposal to connect the Ten Mile River, in Connecticut, with the Croton water supply system in the event that it was needed. The board voted to approve the proposed issue of $1,200,000 in corporate stock to provide for the installation of the connecting line between the Ten Mile River and the Croton watershed, Commissioner Thompson explaining that before expending any of the money, in the event the tapping of the Connecticut stream becomes necessary, he would come back to the board for its further approval.

The Commissioner made public yesterday the report he made to Mayor Gaynor on the Ten Mile River proposal on Aug. 11. In that report he stated that the total available water supply in the Croton, Bronx, and Byram watersheds, was then about 40,000,000,000 gallons, which was about half the amount that was on hand in the same watersheds on the corresponding date in 1910.

"Our total consumption for July," Commissioner Thompson said in his report, "averaged somewhat less than 2,000,000,000 gallons a week, so that, assuming that there was no flow from either the Croton, Bronx, or Byram Rivers, our present available storage would be sufficient for consumption for about twenty-one weeks, or, say, until Jan. 1, 1912.

The Minimum Flow.

"The minimum flow recorded during these twenty-one weeks was 8,000,000,000 gallons in 1880, which can therefore be assumed as the minimum storage at the end of 1911. From our records since 1868 it appears that the minimum run-off for any calendar year was in 1880, and amounted to 76,000,000,000 gallons, and the next lowest run-off was in 1883, and amounted in round figures to 80,000,000,000 gallons.

"The consumption from the Croton watershed for the month of July averaged about 270,000,000 gallons per day. Assuming that it may be practicable to reduce this consumption to 260,000,000 gallons per day by continuing the present house-to-house inspection, and letting it be generally known that there is a shortage in the available supply, we would require for the consumption of one year a supply of 95,000,000,000 gallons from the Croton watershed, to which there would be added 15,000,000 gallons daily from the Bronx and Byram watersheds.

"I am of the opinion that we should make all the necessary preparations to secure an additional temporary supply if, by Nov. 1, the conditions are such as to make it probable that the amount in storage by Jan. 1, 1912, will be less than 20,000,000,000 gallons. For the purpose of an emergency supply, the Ten Mile River watershed is the one most available."

Commissioner Thompson then gives the main features of the proposed plan for the development of the Ten Mile River supply, the total cost being estimated at $1,000,000, with $200,000 added for contingencies. It was on this proposal that the Board of Estimate acted yesterday.

RAIN WRECKS A BUILDING.

Undermines and Weakens the Walls and the Structure Collapses.

The total collapse of a two-story frame building at 827 East 161st Street late yesterday afternoon was blamed on the rain, which weakened the foundations and caused the walls to cave in. The building had existed as a dwelling house for many years. The new owner, Mrs. Clarinde Frassaglia of 219 East 161st Street, had purchased the structure recently and was raising it so that a store could be built on the ground floor.

Yesterday no work could be done on the structure owing to the rain, but at noon Building Inspector Fordyce warned the contractor, Guido D. Agostino; that the walls needed shoring up, and if this were not attended to the building was likely to collapse. No steps were taken, however, to shore up the walls.

About 4 o'clock Agostino left the building and a moment afterward the walls fell in with a loud crash. The building is only a few steps from the Prospect Avenue station of the Bronx division of the Subway, and it was only a question of seconds before the streets were thronged.

It was generally supposed that no one was working on the building at the time of the accident, and there were those who were willing to swear that they had seen the contractor emerge before the building fell, but a squad of firemen worked away with as much will as if they were certain that there were a dozen bodies hidden in the heap of rubbish, while an ambulance from the Lebanon Hospital waited. The damage was estimated at $2,000.

DAMAGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Rainfall of 9.08 Inches Floods Sewers —Washouts on B. & O.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Philadelphia and vicinity, Delaware, and New Jersey are being swept by one of the heaviest rainstorms in recent years.

Railroad and trolley traffic are greatly hampered by washouts, and in this city considerable damage has been done by sewers overflowing and flooding cellars. The lines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway between Philadelphia and Wilmington suffered severely from washouts, and trains between the two cities are being run on the tracks of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad.

From 6:35 o'clock Wednesday night, Aug. 23, until noon to-day the total precipitation has amounted to 9.08 inches. The only time this record has been exceeded for a like period was in September, 1882, when 10.43 inches of rain fell. The heavy downpour continues, and the record of twenty-nine years ago will probably be exceeded.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The heavy rainstorm for the last three days of August fulfilled the farmers' prophecy that the rainfall of the eighth month could be relied upon to balance the drought of the Summer, for the storm which still pelted in from the east to-night left nearly three inches of water in as many days. The total for the month was raised to four and a quarter inches above the normal for August.

This was the eighth consecutive day of rain—a record exceeded only in 1890, when there were nine days. On the other days the rain came in light showers, but to-day the downpour was steady.

TUG LOSES BARGES.

Two Escape Near Point Judith and Are Wrecked.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—A heavy northeast storm tore away from the little tug Lizzie D. to-day the two barges which she was towing to this port from New York, and she arrived here this evening, reporting their loss between Point Judith and Narragansett Pier.

The barge Rve, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, sank about two miles north of Point Judith, near League Rock. The William B. Brinnier was thrown high on the rocks of Dickens Reef. The tug took off the men on each barge. Both vessels will be total losses.

FLOOD DAMAGE IN TRENTON.

Pennsylvania Tracks Submerged and Trolley System Shut Down.

TRENTON, Aug. 31.—The storm which has been raging here for more than forty-eight hours caused considerable damage, owing to a rapid rise in the Delaware River and the Assinpink Creek, running through the city. Late to-night the waters commenced to recede.

Traffic on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Clinton Street Station was threatened by the rapidly rising waters of the Assinpink flowing under the roadbed at that point. The water was two inches over the rails this evening. It was feared it would reach the fire boxes of the locomotives, and that service would have to be suspended until the water receded.

The Trenton and Mercer County Traction Company was obliged to discontinue services because of flooded boiler houses. The Empire Rubber plant shut down for the same reason. Carnegie Lake, at Princeton, overflowed, the surrounding country being inundated, and the Delaware and Raritan bank was broken by the flood in many places. Mulberry Bend pleasure park, a new amusement resort on a small island on the Assinpink, in East Trenton, was washed away and the merry-go-round, Ferris wheel, and other amusement paraphernalia went down the creek with wrecks of outhouses and parts of buildings. Many cellars in the southern section of the city were flooded.

STRIKE OF SHOPMEN LIKELY IN ILLINOIS

President Markham Breaks Off Negotiations and Labor Leaders Await San Francisco Action.

MUST RECEDE OR GO OUT

Strikes Threatened on Lackawanna and the St. Paul Road—Harriman Employes Would Lose Pensions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A strike of the 15,000 shop employes of the Illinois Central Railroad Company appears to be inevitable.

The Illinois Central officials and the road's employes reached the end of their efforts to agree on recognition of the Federated Shop Employes to-day. Negotiations were broken off by President Markham of the Illinois Central. The international officers of the shops craft wired their International Presidents in San Francisco for instructions as to calling a strike.

Future action by the employes of the Illinois Central depends entirely on the advices which are expected from the coast to-morrow morning.

After the flat refusal of President Markham to treat further with the men only three possible courses of action remain for them. They are:

1. To call out the 15,000 men on the Illinois Central at once as a separate organization or in connection with a general strike on all the Harriman lines.

2. To make a technical concession to President Markham by serving a thirty-day notice abrogating all existing contracts and then endeavoring to reopen negotiations.

3. To recede completely from their demand that the new federation of shop employes be recognized.

Although every effort was made by the road officials and the labor leaders to make things appear amicable, it was evident from the way that the labor leaders received the final word from President Markham that the finest of these courses is the most likely—a strike.

Following the three hours of conference in the Park Row Station of the Illinois Central, President Markham, on request of the reporters, gave out the following statement of the net result of the two days' arguments between the road's officials and the men as represented by their international officers now in Chicago:

"We had a conference with three of the representatives of the International Brotherhoods with which we have contracts and they are told that the officers of the Illinois Central could not and would not discuss a new agreement while such contracts were in existence, and that if cancelled it must be done in the usual formal manner that has heretofore prevailed, and for which the contracts provide and which also stipulate that a thirty days notice shall be given by either party of a desire to change the terms of the same. Their attention was called to the fact that the Illinois Central has always lived up to both the letter and the spirit of these contracts, and that it expected its employes, parties to same, to do likewise."

At the conference to-day the railway company was represented by President C. H. Markham, General Manager W. L. Park, and his assistant, T. J. Foley.

The nine federated crafts pared down their committees of nine international officers to three for the purpose of expediting business. Those three were Frank Paquin, First International Vice President of the Carmen; F. J. Conlon, International Vice President of the Machinists, and A. Heinzeman, First Vice President of the Boilermakers.

The conference was held behind closed doors and the only statement of what happened was issued by President Markham. The three labor representatives refused to discuss the matter at all.

As soon as the conference ended the three labor leaders returned to their International headquarters in the Monon Building and even ignored the waiting twenty-seven representatives of the nine crafts for whom they were acting. The twenty-seven were gathered at the Hotel Mayer.

When President McCreery of the Federated Shop Employes, who had been waiting for the report of the meeting, was informed by a reporter of the action of President Markham he turned to his followers in the lobby of the hotel and said:

"Well, boys, you can scatter for the night. There will be nothing doing before morning."

President McCreery at a late hour to-night had received no official word from the International officers of the result of the meeting or of the next step contemplated.

At the Monon Building the three representatives who had returned from the conference met in the office of W. F. Kramer, Secretary of the blacksmiths and helpers' organization. There in a schoded room telegrams were at once prepared and sent to the international Presidents in San Francisco, who were then seeking a conference with Julius Kruttschnitt, Vice President and General Manager of the Harriman lines.

The whole situation on the Illinois Central now awaits the action of these men who have the final word on the question of strike negotiations. Their reply is expected to-morrow morning.

The labor leaders insist that no contracts are now in existence with the Illinois Central, and that full notice of contemplated changes had been served at the expiration of each craft's working agreement. Since then they claim to have worked under the same conditions, but without contract.

At the strikebreakers' headquarters late to-night the little room was jammed with applicants for work on the Harriman lines. The man in charge reported that 500 men had signed the list and agreed to go to any spot where they were needed should a strike be called on any of the Harriman lines.

The Commercial Club and several shippers' organizations of Memphis to-day wired to President McCreery of the Federated Shops Crafts saying that they had passed resolutions of cordial support to the men.

"The business men of Memphis," said McCreery, "are willing to go the full route with us. Every business men's club has indorsed our efforts to gain recognition and get better wages and working conditions. We received telegraphic copies of their resolutions this morning. The same thing is true in New Orleans. The business men there are with us. And to a less extent we expect the business men of every city where there are railroad shops to give us their moral support."

MEET KRUTTSCHNITT TO-DAY.

Harriman Strike Now Hangs on Recognition of "Joint Committee."

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The conference to-morrow morning between Julius Kruttschnitt and representatives of the five unions of shop employes will probably decide whether there will be a strike among the shopmen of the Harriman system. These five union representatives declare that recognition of the federation is the vital point; without this nothing else will be discussed.

These union leaders do not call their association a federation. They have a new name for it—"Joint Committee from Shop Crafts."

"It is hard for me to believe that Mr. Kruttschnitt would rather have a strike than a conference with a joint committee of his employes," said J. W. Kline, International President of the blacksmiths, spokesman for the union chiefs. "We are not bluffing. The time for bluffing has passed. It is true that more than 95 per cent. of the men have voted to strike. They insist upon recognition of the joint committee."

By joint committee the spokesman meant federated shop employes, although the word federation is now but little used by union men, as that is the point over which the railroads and the men disagree. Recognition of the joint committee from the shop employes means recognition for the federation.

Five union chiefs to-day discussed the points to be taken up with Mr. Kruttschnitt and just what plan would be adopted. The men decided that the request for recognition of the federation would be the principal point. The object of the meeting between Mr. Kruttschnitt and the union representatives is to pave the way for a meeting between representatives of the federation and the General Managers of the Harriman system or Superintendents of Motive Power.

TROUBLE FOR OTHER ROADS.

Lackawanna and St. Paul Threatened —Harriman Pensions Involved.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna said yesterday that he was not disturbed by rumors of a strike on his road. The only employes demanding higher wages are trackmen, and in that department, it was pointed out, wages are regulated by supply and demand. The management believes it can get all the trackmen desired at the present scale.

Officers of the St. Paul Road would not discuss reports that its employes are about to demand recognition of a federation, but it is understood that if such a demand is made it will be refused.

Attention was drawn yesterday to the part the pension system of the Harriman lines may play in preventing a strike. According to this system, an allowance is made for each year of service of 1 per cent. of the average pay for ten years preceding retirement. An employe who had been in the service for forty years, with an average salary for the last ten years of $75 a month, would thus receive a pension of $30 a month. The regulations provide that persons who leave the service thereby relinquish all claims to the benefits of pension allowances. It has been pointed out by Vice President Kruttschnitt that among the shopmen now threatening a strike are many who have been long enough in the service to be entitled to pensions, and many others who have almost reached the required twenty years of service.

Figures issued yesterday by the Bureau of Railway Economics in Washington show that while the labor bills of the railways were materially greater in the fiscal year 1911 than in 1910, the number of men employed has been largely reduced. The data does not include all the roads, but is based on figures concerning the Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Northwestern, Illinois Central, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Norfolk & Western, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, and Union Pacific, which were taken as representative systems. These show a decrease in the number of men employed of 81,780, despite an increase in mileage of 2,084 miles. It is pointed out that while the number of employes was reduced 7.6 per cent., the number per mile operated was reduced 9 per cent., and that this rate on all the railroads of the country would mean about 145,000 men thrown out of employment. The increase in wages of shopmen was 5.58 per cent., the highest for any class of employes except trainmen, whose increase was 6.46 per cent.

Shopmen Vote to Strike.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 31.—Of 217 Union Pacific shopmen who voted today on the question of striking, 196 voted in favor of going out in the event of the strike being called.

Strike on Missouri Pacific.

FALLS CITY, Neb., Aug. 31.—One hundred and seventy-five shopmen employed in the Missouri Pacific yards here walked out this morning. They assigned as their reason the employment by the company of two non-union bosses.

SAY GARDEN BOUTS VIOLATED THE LAW

State Commission to Make a Thorough Investigation of the Whole Affair.

FIRE COMMISSIONER ACTS

Files a Complaint Reporting That There Were 3,000 Standees in Excess of the Legal Number.

The Police and the Fire Departments took cognizance yesterday of the first public boxing exhibition under the Frawley law held on Wednesday night in Madison Square Garden. The State Athletic Commission, the body created to supervise such affairs, will meet this afternoon at its offices, 41 Park Row, to make an inquiry into this first professional ring encounter under the new law.

Numerous aspects of the affair were considered yesterday—the size of the crowd that gathered about the Garden, its composition, the number of arrests made for ticket speculation, the gathering of pickpockets and other disorderly spectators, the raising of prices by the promoters, the ushering arrangements inside the Garden, the observance of the fire ordinances, and the observance of the State law against public gambling.

Police Commissioner Waldo had a personal and official representative at the affair. According to him the reports of disorder at the affair were grossly exaggerated. The official reports of the Police Department show that thirty men were assigned to preserve order about the Garden. The magnitude of the crowd proved a surprise. After the events on the programme had been announced, and there was evidence of discontent among the would-be spectators, fifty additional policemen were assigned from neighboring precincts.

The Police Department was satisfied yesterday with the arrangements made by it for the handling of the crowd outside the Garden. There was a tendency to ridicule complaints. Similar crushes among would-be entrants to the Garden, it was declared, had occurred at political meetings, and were a frequent occurrence at baseball games. As long as Madison Square Garden has a narrow entrance through which several thousand persons must enter in a short time it was declared that confusion is inevitable. But the police insisted that there was no open violence, and that everything was arranged as well as could be expected.

It was admitted that most of the disorder about the entrance to the prize ring followed after the management's announcement that a tax ranging from $2 up was to be assessed on the face price of each ticket. Following the raise in the price of tickets it was necessary, according to the official police reports, to summon fifty additional reserves to keep order.

Poor ushering facilities led to as much disorder inside the Garden as outside. There were many fights among the spectators who were permitted to jam the aisles and in many cases took their places on chairs which had been reserved for ticket holders. There were not sufficient police in the Garden to quell these spats, although a detective agency had furnished men for that purpose. The State law prohibits the use of public police on private property, and outside of a few city detectives to protect the patrons of the affair from pickpockets and check the activities of the ticket speculators there was no official police force within the arena.

Crowding in the aisles, which resulted from the admission of an excess number of standees, and their encroachment in the aisles, was what led to the official action of Fire Commissioner Johnson. He sent his secretary and several uniformed officers and men of the department to the affair of Wednesday night, and on their report forwarded a complaint to the Corporation Counsel yesterday.

In his communication to the Corporation Counsel Commissioner Johnson said that Section 762 of the City Charter, which relates to standees in the aisles of theatres and other places of amusement, had been violated. His estimate of the excess number of standees was 3,000. The report of Commissioner Johnson's representatives was that the Garden was jammed far in excess of the limit prescribed by law, and recommended that proceedings be commenced against the promoters of the bout for the recovery of the statutory penalties. The law prescribes a penalty of $50 for each offense, and for 3,000 offenses would amount to $150,000.

Patrick Powers, formerly President of the Eastern Baseball League, who has been booking the events for Madison Square Garden under the new law, was apprised of Commissioner Johnson's action and professed surprise. In sporting circles it was said that Powers is only the booking manager of the so-called Madison Square Athletic Club, the organization of the New York State Athletic Association, which officially was responsible for the affair.

Powers said that he and his associates did not expect such a large crowd, and had consequently not made provision for the record-breaking attendance. They had no answer to make to Commissioner Johnson's statement that their permit was good only for the admission of 7,000 persons to the inclosure.

The raising of prices, the chief cause of discontent on the part of the crowd seeking admission, was not explained. The Police Department declared that it had no power to supervise prices of tickets, and was not concerned with that feature of the affair.

McCORMICK CRITICISES TAFT.

Chicago Tribune Owner Reviews His Record and Joins Progressives.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Medill McCormick, one of the controlling owners of The Chicago Tribune, issued a statement to-day in which he aligns himself with the Progressive, or La Follette, party, and expresses himself as being unalterably opposed to the renomination of President Taft.

"It is plain from the President's speech last Saturday," says Mr. McCormick, "that he has learned nothing from the election of last November. First nominated by Roosevelt, then nominated by Aldrich, he would now be the censor of Republicanism. He would proscribe every one who differs with him.

"No wonder that from New Year's until adjournment the overwhelming majority of the two houses of Congress, Democratic or Republican, Standpat or Progressive, has been of the opinion that if Taft were renominated he could not be re-elected.

"They remembered that his eulogy of Aldrich and his defense of the Payne tariff law were followed by the landslide of 1910, when more than eighty Standpat Congressmen lost their seats and the Progressives in the House doubled their numbers. If Taft had been running in that campaign he would have polled as few electoral votes as did Bryan in 1908.

"Neither has anybody forgotten the Norton letter, which confessed that the President had tried to intimidate and coerce the Progressives by taking from them the patronage. He failed to drive them once, and now he proposes to try again. He is going to invade the Progressive West to explain away his tariff inconsistencies, his haste to put through reciprocity, which affects the farmers' products, while he blocks the reduction of the schedules affecting manufactured products; to defend his Alaskan attitude, and his lack of an anti-trust programme.

"His swing around the circle two years ago discovered his weakness then. His second trip will measure its degree this time."

It is expected the Progressive Republicans will open branch headquarters in this city. Illinois is the centre of the low-tariff movement in the West. All the bordering States are practically in charge of Senator La Follette's sympathizers, but the old guard of Standpatism under the leadership of Senator Cullom and ex-Speaker Cannon, have thus far been able to keep Illinois in line with the high-tariff element of the party.

LUSITANIA IS DELAYED.

Head Seas Will Prevent Her Arriving Until 6 O'Clock To-morrow Morning.

According to a message received by the Cunard line agents yesterday from Capt. Charles, the Lusitania has encountered heavy westerly gales and head seas on her way across, and this will delay her arrival at Quarantine until 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. She has over 1,000 cabin passengers on board, and was 1,040 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday.

When the liner arrives at her pier, lighters containing 6,000 tons of coal will be waiting for her and the provisions ordered by wireless by Chief Steward Allison will be on the pier by 8 o'clock ready to be out on board directly the gangways are opened to the lower deck.

She will leave at 6 o'clock on Sunday night, and reach Liverpool early Saturday where the same amount of coal will be ready and also provisions so that she can get away some time early Sunday.

Capt. Charles said in his message that he had a good crew on deck and in the engine room, and that it was only the heavy weather which was keeping the trip back. It is understood that the passengers will board the Lusitania in Liverpool next Saturday night and after leaving the landing stage she will finish coaling in the Mersey.

In her three trips across in 18 days the Lusitania will average 500 miles a day, including the stops on either side.

APPRAISER FORBIDS TIPS.

Gives Notice He Will Discharge Any Employe Accepting Them.

Francis A. Bird, Appraiser of the Port, took drastic action yesterday to end the record of gratuities by Customs employes for expediting the delivery of packages of merchandise. He suspended Michael F. Crowley, foreman of laborers, without pay, under charges of receiving gratuities from importers or their representatives.

Mr. Bird said several employes had confessed accepting gratuities. The Appraiser issued an order that hereafter any employe accepting money from importers will be dismissed summarily. He gave out this statement:

"The Appraiser hopes to put an end to the system of favoritism which is the inevitable result of the acceptance of gratuities by the employes of the force, and by which the carmen and brokers who are unwilling to give gratuities are discriminated against. The Efficiency Bureau of the Appraiser's force is studying carefully the method of delivering cases, and is preparing certain changes in that method which will result in much more rapid deliveries."

REDUCED RATES ON LAKES.

Railroads Concede Larger Differential on Flour Traffic by Water.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 31.—The Western railroads, according to announcement made here to-day, will put into effect on Oct. 6 a rate on flour from Minneapolis to New York, lake and rail, of 21½ cents a hundred pounds, while the all-rail rate will stand at 25 cents.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission was asked three years ago to make the differential greater than 2 cents as then fixed by the railroads, but held that the arrangement was equitable.

The two-cent differential has existed since 1908. The Great Northern & Northern Pacific recently announced that the proportional rate from Minneapolis to Duluth, which was 5.8 cents a hundred, would be reduced to 5 cents, and even that small change affected the boat lines so seriously that B. J. Singer, manager of transportation for the lake lines, came at once to Buffalo to protest against the order. Since then the millers and railroad officials of Minneapolis have been working to effect the desired change.

New Police Captain.

Police Commissioner Waldo announced yesterday the promotion of Lieut. Patrick L. Walsh of the West Forty-seventh street station, to the grade of Captain. Walsh was assigned to the command of the City Island precinct. Walsh has been a member of the uniformed force for sixteen years, and bears an excellent record. The promotions of Sergeant Stephen Loughman to the grade of Lieutenant and Patrolman George P. Conboy to be Sergeant were also announced.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Many Beautiful Women

lose the natural beauty lines of the face by wearing the usual "False Teeth" substitutes, held in place by misfitting, uncomfortable and disfiguring plate-work or ordinary bridge-work, as needless as it is unsanitary and unscientific. The remedy is the

Martinolar Method

our own exclusive process, preserving the natural contours, preventing malformation and distortion of the facial lines.

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The one *Thin* sock that really *wears*

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AT
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Saturday, September 2, 1911
$10 or $12
According to hotel selected.
Covers round-trip transportation and two days' board.
Through trains leave New York, Pennsylvania Station, 10:12 A. M., 3:04 P. M. week-days; 1:20 P. M. Saturdays only; 8:12 A. M. Sundays.
SIMILAR OUTING SEPTEMBER 9
Consult Ticket Agents or C. STUDDS, D. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

GERMANY BELIEVED TO BE BACKING DOWN

Continued from Page 1.

seen. An effort was made to do so yesterday by the publication in the Lokal Anzeiger of the statement that the acquisition of territory in Morocco was never contemplated. "With this," said the Lokal Anzeiger, "the fable of a German retreat before England falls to the ground."

This obviously inspired statement is regarded as one of the most hopeful signs of the situation, and the Berlin correspondent of The Standard refers to it as a plain indication that the Kaiser's Government is preparing the way for at any rate a partial retreat.

For France as well as for England, Morocco is the vital issue, and German claims to a permanent foothold in that country, involving the occupation of Agadir and a sphere of influence amounting to domination in the Sus country, could have been accepted by neither nation.

With this agreed to by Germany, as the Lokal Anzeiger's article intimates, the negotiations which M. Cambon will resume in Berlin to-day are apparently destined to lead, even in case of their failure, to nothing more serious than the summoning of another Algeciras conference—a step which, however little desirable from an international point of view, is not war.

FRANCE'S OFFER TO GERMANY.

Cabinet Approves the Final Instructions to be Given to Ambassador.

RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 31.—Premier Caillaux and his colleagues in the Cabinet met at the château of President Fallières here to-day and listened to the report of Justin de Selves, the Foreign Minister, concerning the latest developments of the negotiations with Germany on the Moroccan question.

The Cabinet approved in their final form the instructions to be given to Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin.

While the Cabinet's instructions to Ambassador Cambon concerning the course which he is to pursue upon reopening the negotiations with the German Foreign Minister, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, cannot be regarded as suggesting an ultimatum, they contain the maximum terms which France is willing to offer Germany in order to reach a settlement of the vexed Moroccan question.

The instructions endeavor to phrase the French conception of Germany's position in Morocco, and they authorize the French Ambassador to offer specific portions of the French Congo in exchange for the absolute recognition by Germany of France's rights in Morocco.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—France still remains in a state of suspense over the outcome of the negotiations with Germany relative to Morocco.

While in official circles an optimistic attitude is maintained regarding the negotiations, which are to be resumed shortly, there is some anxiety among the people over the possibility of a rupture, and the consequences of such a result are the subject of much discussion.

On the Bourse to-day some apprehension was manifested, and in business circles in general there is a tendency not to enter upon any new ventures until some definite indication is given of the way matters are trending.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.—The Belgian Government continues actively engaged in completing the armament of all the garrisons on the German and French borders.

Several trains have been dispatched with ammunition and guns from the Liège Arsenal to Namur, Liège, and Verviers. All the forts are being inspected.

At Antwerp the Engineer Corps are transporting all the campaign material from Tête de Flandre to the Antwerp side of the Scheldt.

The Belgian newspapers explain the activity by the statement that the talk of European hostilities has awakened the Belgian War Ministry to the unprepared condition of the Belgian Army and detenses.

CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS

From Key West and Tampa.

Large shipments arriving of

"Flor de Murias"
"Stachelberg"
"Havana-American"
"Principe de Gales"

Choice selections in these four brands—a great variety of sizes—goods running exceptionally fine.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

ATTIE IN TEARS S FATHER TESTIFIES

lder Man Says Son Moaned ll Night Over Wife He Is Charged with Murdering.

LOVING PAIR, HE DECLARES

A Witness Tells of Seeing Paul Beattie with Gun the Day After He Says He Gave It to Cousin.

CHESTERFIELD COURTHOUSE, Va., Aug. 31.—Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., indicted for the murder of his wife, sobbed like a child to-day when his gray-haired father, in a low, tremulous voice, told of the domestic happiness of his son and the slain woman, Louise Owen Beattie. It was the first time during the trial that the prisoner had lost his composure. The testimony of the father in behalf of his son closed a long day's battle by the defense against the evidence offered by the prosecution. To-morrow the accused himself will go on the stand and the defense will rest its case. It was definitely announced by his attorneys that in no event would a plea of insanity be entered in Beattie's behalf.

Seeking persistently to discredit the testimony of Paul Beattie, cousin of the prisoner, as to the purchase of the shotgun, his delivery of it to Henry, and his subsequent conversations with the accused, the defense introduced several more witnesses to-day to cast doubt upon Paul's veracity. Among these witnesses was David D. Beattie, Paul Beattie's grandfather, who testified that Paul's character was not good. The old man told of his grandson's shortcomings with apparent regret.

The most telling point scored toward discrediting Paul Beattie's story was made when Ernest H. Neblitt said that on Sunday, July 16, he saw Paul Beattie on the bridge where he worked, handling a single-barreled shotgun. Paul Beattie has maintained ever since the Coroner's inquest that he gave the gun to Henry C. Beattie, Jr., the same day he bought it, Saturday, July 15. Subsequently the defense brought many witnesses to tell of Mr. Neblitt's good character and brought others to attack Paul's veracity. One of these, E. H. Lewis, an employe of the Beattie store in South Richmond, declared that people spoke of Paul Beattie "as the biggest liar in town."

Beattie's Father Takes Stand.

Henry Clay Beattie, Sr., father of the accused, was interrogated for an hour just before court adjourned for the day. As the father stepped to the witness stand the prisoner's face flushed. The elder Beattie, whose hair is white and his face deeply wrinkled and pale, spoke in a voice scarcely above a whisper. Counsel leaned forward over the bench to listen to him. He talked with great effort, repressing an ever-recurrent emotion.

He told of how his life had been saddened by the death of some of his children, how Henry in his infancy had been neglected because twins came into the family during his boyhood, and described how on this account, and the death of his first wife, he had grown very closely attached to his son. He described the love that existed between Henry and the woman he is now charged with murdering, and testified that he himself grew to love his daughter-in-law as one of his own children.

"When her baby was born," said Mr. Beattie, speaking of the dead woman, "it was like starting life over for me to see the grandchild. It drew us all together very much."

The father spoke highly of his son's character, and controverted the testimony of many witnesses for the prosecution that Henry showed no signs of grief after his wife's murder. The elder Mr. Beattie declared that his son sobbed and moaned almost all night after the tragedy.

Mr. Beattie stated his age as 58, said that his wife was dead, and that the prisoner was his son and was 27 years old.

"What age was Henry when his mother died?" asked Attorney Smith.

"About 6," the elder Beattie replied.

"Have your relations with him since then become closer or more distant on that account?"

"Certainly closer."

"Do you know what his reputation for truth and veracity was among the people with whom you associated?"

"Good."

"How long has he been with you in your store?"

"Eight years. He has charge of the shoe and men's furnishings departments, and does the buying."

Knew About Binford Girl.

"Did you know about Henry's being involved with this woman Beulah Binford three or three years ago?"

"Yes."

"How did you learn of it?"

Objection was made by the prosecution that this was not evidence for the defense. The objection was not sustained.

"I heard rumors and asked him all about it," finally answered Mr. Beattie.

"Did he tell the whole truth about it?"

"Yes."

"Now, Mr. Beattie, that was before his marriage?"

"Yes."

"Had his relations with the woman prior to his marriage been broken off?"

"Yes."

"Was your son's marriage a source of happiness to you and your family?"

"It was. Not only one account of the girl herself, but because Henry was going to marry."

"What was the relationship between you and your daughter-in-law?"

"When she came into my home she grew upon me, and I came to love her as my own daughter. She was of a lovable disposition."

"Did you show any distinction between her and your other children?"

"Well, I wasn't demonstrative, but I looked upon her as one of my children."

"When the baby was born, how did that affect your relations with your daughter?"

"It drew us all closer together."

"What were the relations between your son and the daughter-in-law?"

"All that could be desired."

Prisoner Breaks Down.

As the father spoke the prisoner flushed and rubbed his eyes constantly. Soon he began to weep.

It was his first breakdown during the trial.

Not a heard a cross word between [illegible] father went on, intently [illegible] son. The prisoner wept audibly. "Mr. Beattie, do you remember what time your son left the store with Paul on the night just preceding the homicide?" Mr. Smith continued.

"I couldn't tell other than that it must have been nearly 10:30."

"Did you see Paul early that evening, Mr. Beattie?"

"Yes."

"Did you remember what time Henry came to your house Tuesday night, the night of the homicide?"

"I was out on the porch, and had read as long as there was light to read by. I heard my son back out of the garage with the machine. It must have been around 9."

"What was the first intimation that you had of any trouble that night?"

"After reading some time, some one called me on the 'phone. My son Douglas spoke to me on the 'phone. I understood from the conversation that Henry or some one had been shot or killed. I 'phoned to Tom Beattie's and found that Henry had been there. I went to the house and saw my son with his dead wife. I saw my son's face bleeding, and asked him if he was badly hurt."

"That is evidence," interjected Commonwealth's Attorney Wendenburg.

"Did you see that the witness could [illegible]

were present, and Mr. Smith changed the question.

Grieved Over Dead Wife.

"Your son was lying on a sofa when you first saw him?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Yes. I did not know then about his wife."

"What did you say?"

"I asked my son if he was badly hurt. He was sobbing, moaning low, and crying. My next thought was about Louise. He told me she was dead."

The father here described the grief demonstrated by his son over the daughter-in-law.

"He moaned and sobbed all night," the elder Beattie said.

"Some witnesses saw no signs of grief. Did you see any particular manifestations?" asked Lawyer Smith.

"I was noticing him, I think, more particularly than the others. He was grieved, sorely grieved, I know."

"Did you see him put anything in his hand belonging to his wife?"

"I was kneeling by his side. He was fondling one of her slippers. He was grieving over it."

"How was he grieving over it?"

"He was moaning."

"Now, did that state of anguish continue when he was alone with you?"

"Yes, while we were together several times that night."

"Was your son attentive to his wife up to the time of the death?"

"He was. I found no fault with his attentions to her."

"What was his custom with reference to his wife when he left her at morning, at dinner, or night!"

"Always kissed her."

"Do you recall seeing or knowing anything about a gauntlet being found in the machine?"

"No."

"Has Henry or any one in your family kept back any clothes or information?"

"Our attitude has been to give everything asked for."

"Did you ever see that gun before the Coroner's inquest?"

"No."

When Beattie had finished and was ready for cross-examination by the prosecution, Mr. Wendenburg waived the opportunity. It was the first time during the trial that this had occurred.

Tell of Buying Gun.

David Weinstein, son of the pawnbroker from whom Paul Beattie purchased the shotgun, was the first witness for the defense to-day.

"The Commonwealth knew you were the boy who sold the gun to Paul Beattie?" asked Harry M. Smith, Jr., counsel for the defense.

"Yes."

"You were not summoned by the prosecution?"

"No."

"Paul Beattie testified that you took the gun apart into three pieces and wrapped it up in paper and put his name on it. What do you say about it?"

"I did not take it apart. It was a very old-fashioned gun and I didn't know how."

The gun was produced at this point.

"What time of day," continued Mr. Smith, "did you sell the gun to Paul Beattie?"

"Saturday morning between 10 and 12."

"When you sold the gun to Paul Beattie did he say he was a watchman and wanted the gun to be used on Mayo's bridge, where he worked?"

"He did."

"Did you know Paul Beattie before that Saturday?"

"Yes, a little more than a week."

"How did you become acquainted with him?"

"He worked for Mr. Stegler near by and came in one day to buy a pistol. I told him we didn't have any."

Paul Beattie had previously testified that the only time he had entered the pawnshop before was to borrow a dollar and that he got it. The witness denied having loaned him a dollar, and added that Paul had been in the pawnshop four or five times.

On cross-examination Mr. Wendenburg for the prosecution asked:

"Do you remember on the Saturday after the homicide coming to the hospital where Paul Beattie was and telling myself and others that you sold the gun at 10 o'clock the previous Saturday morning?"

"Yes."

"Do you remember my saying to you that Paul Beattie was at work Saturday morning and that he didn't come in until 4 or 5 o'clock?"

"I remember something like that."

"And you said you were mistaken?"

"Yes, I thought so at the time, but there were others at the store at the time I did sell it and I asked them."

"So you couldn't keep this thing straight on your own memory, but had to depend on some one else?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you tell Detective Scherer that you waited on Paul, and, after showing him some guns, you waited on other people and left your brother to complete the sale?"

"Yes."

"But you and Paul had agreed on the price of the gun?"

"Yes."

"Who wrapped it up?"

"I did."

Another Boy Testifies.

Jacob Weinstein, about 14 years old, a brother of David, followed him on the stand.

"Do you remember Paul Beattie buying the gun?"

"Yes."

"When did he buy it?"

"I can't say. After dinner, I guess."

"When do you have dinner?"

"About 2 o'clock."

"When did he buy it?"

"After 2 o'clock."

"What did he do?"

"He was talking to my brother. I heard him say he wanted it for a watchman on the bridge. He wanted the gun laid aside."

"Did you write his name on the paper?"

"Yes; I wrote it somewhere."

"Was the gun taken apart?"

"I don't think so."

"Can you take it apart?"

"No."

"If Paul Beattie said you took it apart and put it in three pieces, is he right?"

"He's wrong."

"He says you took it apart. Try it."

The boy tried, but said he could not do it.

On cross-examination Jacob Weinstein contradicted his brother as to the hour of sale of the gun, saying it must have been around 4 or 5 o'clock.

Saw Beattie With Gun.

E. H. Neblitt, Superintendent of a paper making plant, next testified.

"Did you ever see Paul Beattie with a shotgun, and where?"

"Yes, I saw him on Sunday, July 16. I had to go down to the plant on Sunday morning after breakfast, and I drove across the bridge. I saw Paul Beattie standing in the door of a cement house with a single-barreled gun. It was broke. He talked with my boy."

Paul Beattie's own story is to the effect that he gave the gun to Henry Beattie the day before.

On cross-examination Neblitt said that he had only yesterday given this information to counsel for the defense.

"Did you tell any one else about it?"

"Not until a few days ago, when I told my wife and J. G. Saunders."

"Why didn't you tell of it before?" asked Mr. Wendenburg.

"Didn't think it was of much importance until Paul Beattie denied it on the stand."

"But did you not tell Mr. Smith yesterday morning, and did not Mr. Smith base his question, told of in the paper, on information you gave him?"

"Yes."

The witness was excused and several character witnesses, intended to tell of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr.'s, good reputation in his community, were introduced. Six men, neighbors of the prisoner, most of whom have known him since early boyhood, testified that Beattie's character and reputation for peace and order were good.

Sam Talley, who said he heard a shot fired and a woman scream the night of the murder, followed the character witnesses on the stand. Counsel for the defense asked Talley if he didn't say to F. E. Lutz and others on the day after the homicide that he knew nothing of the murder. Talley denied it, but Lutz, when put on the stand, affirmed it.

The Court then took a recess till 1:24 o'clock.

During the recess hour there were several conferences among detectives for the prosecution, Commonwealth's Attorney Wendenburg and Paul Beattie with reference to Neblitt's testimony. Paul denied that he ever had a shotgun on the bridge, but said he was at work there as usual on the morning in question—Sunday, July 18.

Paul's Grandfather Testifies.

At the afternoon session, Charles L. Page, Commonwealth's attorney of South Richmond, testified to the good character of E. H. Neblitt. He also declared that the reputation of Paul Beattie for truthfulness was "bad." David D. Beattie, a grist mill owner, uncle of the accused and grandfather of Paul Beattie, also asserted that the latter's reputation for truth and veracity was bad.

On cross-examination it developed that the witness, though grandfather of Paul Beattie, did not know where his grandson had been living within the last two years.

"Then you don't know his reputation for truth and veracity in the last two years in the community in which he lives?"

"No."

"How many times have you seen your grandson in the last two years?"

"Once."

"How long before that?"

"Not since four or five years ago at the deaths of his mother and father. I seldom go out. But Paul has several times been to see me."

"Do you appreciate that your evidence has a tendency to blacken your grandson's reputation?"

"I do not appreciate it."

"But do you know you are blackening his reputation?" "Yes."

The witness was excused.

Detective Jarrell was asked by counsel for the defense if he did not tell J. S. Wakefield and members of his family on Thursday following the murder of the presence of two blood spots. He answered in the negative, and Mr. Wakefield was called to the stand and asked about the conversation.

"Mr. Jarrell said to me," declared Wakefield, "that he had found a second blood spot but could not account for it."

The prosecution on cross-examination attempted to show that Mr. Wakefield read of the second blood spot in a newspaper and, being deaf, misunderstood Mr. Jarrell when he said that he had been looking for the alleged second blood spot and could not find it.

At this point Henry C. Beattie, Sr., took the stand. His testimony has already been given at length. When Mr. Beattie was excused Mary Jackson, a colored woman, was called and testified that she saw a bearded man in the vicinity of the murder on the Sunday before it happened. This story on cross-examination she was unable to maintain, especially as she declared she could not fix the exact date. At 5:30 o'clock the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Last night the prisoner spent restlessly in the little jail in the rear of the Court House, and the continued downpour of rain was such that the twelve jurymen, housed in a small hotel a few yards from the Court House, were forced to abandon their usual morning stroll into the country for exercise, and some of them occupied themselves with matching coins on the veranda while others indulged in song. One of their number, J. H. Purdie, was treated last night for a toothache. Permission to attend the sick juryman had to be obtained from Judge Watson, who before granting it conferred with counsel for both sides in view of the rumors of yesterday that one of the jurymen had been found to be a personal friend of the accused.

Though the prisoner denied this and counsel for both sides declared themselves satisfied with the jury, special orders were given by the court that the jurors be kept safely guarded from any possible approach.

SIGNED DUMMY NOTES.

Witnesses Tell How They Aid Mechanics and Traders Bank Officers.

Testimony was taken in the Brooklyn Union Bank investigation yesterday on some of the "dummy" transactions that were made while the institution was the Mechanics and Traders' Bank and while David A. Sullivan, now under indictment for forgery in the third degree, was President. James C. Cropsey, special counsel to the Banking Department, was the inquisitor at yesterday's hearing. He did not go into Union Bank matters at all, as he is awaiting the outcome of the proceedings to force Edward M. Grout to testify on that phase of the investigation. After several witnesses were examined the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday of next week. The investigators hope that by that time a decision will be reached by Justice Putnam in the Grout case.

A. H. Bauer of 601 West 110th Street, Manhattan, was the first witness called. He said he signed a note for $148,000 to accommodate Cashier James T. Ashley and President Sullivan, who were then interested in a deal for the purchase of the controlling stock of the Hamilton Bank. It was an accommodation note for twenty-four hours, and he got it back the next day. He did not know how the note was paid. He said he did not get any money for signing it.

W. C. Penton, who was a clerk in the bank and had charge of the Clearing House end of the institution, was surprised to learn yesterday that he was charged on the books of the bank with $140,000 as "trustee." He testified that he signed accommodation notes for Cashier Ashley at different times, but he couldn't remember signing any note as large as $140,000.

In response to Mr. Cropsey's questions, the witness recollected that he acted as "trustee" for the Hamilton Bank stock at the request of Sullivan. "I did not own the stock and had no interest in it," he said.

Charles B. Molloy, a clerk in the offices of Gilbert Elliott, a real estate broker who handled a number of real estate deals for Sullivan, said he signed a note for $148,000 in 1907, at the request of Sullivan, and that after thirty days he demanded the note from Ashley, but was told that it was in Manhattan. He said he never got it back. Shortly after this the bank closed. Five or six months later he learned that bank stock had been put up for this note as collateral. The witness said he had known Sullivan for five years and had confidence in him.

MRS. J. P. MORGAN'S RING.

Prin, Customs Man Under Arrest, Accused of Stealing It.

A second complaint was filed yesterday against James Prin, the Government opener and packer, who was arrested on Wednesday charged with having stolen articles from the packages sent to the Appraisers' Stores. Assistant District Attorney Carl E. Whitney charged him with having stolen a diamond and ruby ring, valued at $200, the property of Mrs. J. P. Morgan, which she had brought with her when she came from England in the Caronia on Oct. 16, 1907.

The ring was in a package containing jewelry and silver plate valued at more than $13,000 which Mrs. Morgan had bought in London. This package was sent to the Appraisers' Stores for examination, and was returned with an annotation opposite to the item of the ring on the invoice "Not found."

It is now charged that Prin took the ring and sold it to a married sister for $85. The ring has been recovered and is in the porression of Appraiser Bird. The authorities were reticent yesterday as to the method taken to get evidence against Prin, but it is believed that his habits aroused suspicion and that a close watch was kept on him before he was arrested.

Prin is already held in $5,000 bail on the first charge against him. If he succeeds in getting a bondsman he will be immediately rearrested on the charge of having stolen Mrs. Morgan's ring.

ARRESTED AT CHRISTENING.

Man Accused of Murder Was Acting as Godfather—Brother Also Accused.

While Angelo Carreri, a young Italian from Syracuse, N. Y., was acting as godfather at a christening in a family named Aggeo at 1,078 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, Detective James Connelly of Syracuse and Detective Finelli of Brooklyn walked in and placed him under arrest on a charge of murder. They told him he was wanted for the murder of Antonio Orlanto, a laborer, who had worked in the same gang with Carreri, and who, they say, was stabbed to death on Monday by Carreri and his brother Giuseppi. The police of Syracuse traced Carreri to Brooklyn through a letter he had written to a girl in Syracuse.

Carreri at first protested indignantly against his arrest, but presently told the police he would accompany them [illegible]

QUARANTINE DEATHS LEFT OUT OF RECORD

State Accountant Shows That Official Report Gave False Rate of Fatalities.

DOTY HEARING IS CLOSED

Health Officer Declines Invitation to be Heard Later—Many Charges Made on Last Day.

The final hearing of the charges against Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, before the Quarantine Investigating Committee yesterday, furnished a sensation when the expert accountant, who has been gathering evidence and statistics at Quarantine for the State, produced figures to show that the number of deaths at the hospital on Hoffman Island had been suppressed in a list given to him by the Chief Clerk, and that his subsequent investigation, confirmed by the death certificates of the Board of Health, had shown 109 more deaths than the list supplied to him at Quarantine. In view of the testimony given by prominent physicians at earlier hearings, to the effect that they thought there was very slight danger of infection through mothers who mingled freely with children suffering from scarlet fever, diptheria, and measles, and with healthy children in the dormitory, the accountant likewise created surprise by announcing that of 148 cases admitted to the hospital, 118 subsequently contracted one or more other diseases as complications after their admission, as did 231 out of the 242 patients who died at the hospital in 1910. The mortality rate on Hoffman Island, he finally computed, was 18.87 per cent., as compared with 11.25 per cent., the rate stated in the record of the Chief Clerk.

The accountant for the State also testified that a net balance of $1,155.09 due the State was unaccounted for in the collections of $3,584 in inspection fees from coastwise vessels, even after $850 had been refunded by the former Secretary of Dr. Doty, who incurred the shortage.

The defense, on cross-examination, tried to show that the shortage to the State had been equalized by an expense account of the discharged Secretary of Dr. Doty, but produced no receipts to prove the accuracy of his itemized voucher, nor was there a record of the voucher in the original cash books, or in a report to the Controller.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Commissioner Bulger announced that inasmuch as Dr. Doty had been reported unable to testify because of ill health, he was willing to give the Doctor an opportunity to appear and testify any time within the next two weeks. The invitation was declined by Mr. Battle, Dr. Doty's counsel.

Death Record Not Complete.

Henry L. Koelsch, the accountant who has been gathering data for the State at Quarantine for the last two months, was the chief witness for the prosecution. He testified that he had examined bedside cards and hospital blotters dating from June 1, 1910 to Dec. 27, 1910, an found 148 cases admitted to the hospital from among the accompanying quarters of families who already had sick children in the hospital. It was between these quarters and the hospital that mothers were allowed to go freely without change of clothing after bathing children suffering from diphtheria, measles, and scarlet fever.

Of these 148 cases, he said, 69 came from the accompanying children, although Dr. Hudson, Chief Medical Officer at the hospital, had previously declared the number of children so taken ill was only 4 from Jan. 1 to Aug. last, or about 2 per cent. all told. Moreover, the witness testified, only about 30 of those admitted with one disease were discharged of that same disease; 118 of the 148 admitted to the hospital with one disease receiving complications of other diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever, varicella, bronchopneumonia, diphtheria, and mastoiditis, subsequent to their admission.

Koelsch continued, testifying about one child of four years, who had entered the hospital with measles and subsequently received in addition nephritis, bronchopneumonia, phthisis, and one other disease.

"It died on Aug. 10," he added.

"I should say it was the most natural thing in the world for it to do," declared the Commissioner.

Koelsch then testified that the State's accountants had asked Mr. Doyle, Chief Clerk at Quarantine, for information regarding the mortality at Hoffman Island, inasmuch as they found no record thereof in the office. Doyle, he said, handed one of the accountants what purported to be a list of such mortality. The list was put in evidence subject to verification.

To verify this list, the witness continued, he examined the death certificates of the Board of Health and also the hospital blotters and bedside cards.

"Doyle's list for the year 1910," he said, "showed a total of 133 deaths, whereas we found and verified by the Board of Health certificates 242 deaths in the hospital—109 more than Doyle reported."

"I don't believe it," cried Mr. Battle.

"The Board of Health's certificates tallied exactly with our figures taken from hospital blotters and bedside cards," insisted the witness, "both showed 242."

"Doyle's list only purports to be a list of patients removed from incoming vessels," said Mr. Battle.

"Were not all the cases that came to the hospital removed from incoming vessels?" cried Charles Dushkind, lawyer for the prosecution. The Commissioner also expressed himself as of that conviction.

"Moreover," testified the accountant, "I asked for all the deaths in 1910, and it was in answer to that request that Doyle handed me this list."

"Out of these 242 cases of deaths," asked Dushkind, "how many subsequently contracted other diseases than the original one that brought them into the hospital?"

"Two hundred and thirty-one," replied the accountant. A schedule showing those figures was put in evidence, subject to verification.

Milk Bill Paid Twice.

Koelsch then testified that in examining the accounts between the Health Officer's department and a Mrs. Rooney, who supplied the department with milk, he had found that the November, 1910, account for milk, amounting to $200, had been paid twice, once on Jan. 8, and once on Jan. 13, each time by check, with itemized vouchers. He had tried to get at Mrs. Rooney's books, he said, but she told him she burned them after the death of her husband, seven months ago.

Comparing the total number of cases treated at the hospital with the number supplied the State's accountants by Doyle, he continued, he had found 1,282 as against Doyle's 1,148, a difference of 134. This, he said, would change the mortality rate from 11.25 per cent., alleged in Doyle's list, to 18.87 per cent. verified on investigation.

Concerning the collection of inspection fees from coastwise vessels, the witness continued, he had found the total collected from July 1, 1909, to Sept. 30, 1910, to amount to $3,584.50. Of this, he said, only $1,532.91 had actually been accounted for and turned over to the State, leaving an unaccounted for balance of $2,051.54.

"That was paid out for expenses," declared Mr. Battle.

"Subsequently," the witness continued, "Sutherland, the former Secretary of [illegible]

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"Subsequently," the witness continued, "Sutherland, the former Secretary of [illegible]

AND 148 CASES FOR 983 PASSENGERS

and 65 cents for 983 passengers of the Hamburg-American liner Moltke.

"I still maintain that where there was a large number of immigrants and the period of detention was long, the low rate was generally extended," insisted Mr. Battle.

"It seems to be indicated on the face of these bills, however," said the Commissioner, "that the number of passengers and the time of detention was not taken into consideration in making up the charges."

"Here are 1,007 passengers detained for only two days at 75 cents," read Mr. Dushkind, "and 900 detained for two days at 75 cents; 1,000 detained from three to six days at 65 cents, and 690 detained from five to six days at 65 cents. Moreover, in one case where the Health Officer was actually charged $75 by another boat company for transporting passengers from a vessel of the Hirzel-Feltman Company, he has, nevertheless, made no charge for transportation to the steamship company."

The hearing was then adjourned till the afternoon.

When the hearing was resumed, Mr. Dushkind, in view of Mr. Battle's declaration that the list furnished by Doyle purported to give only the cases removed from incoming vessels and not from other sources, offered to put in evidence certified copies of the Board of Health's death certificates, showing the places from which each of the 242 patients who died had come. Only three, he said, came from elsewhere than incoming vessels—one from Pitt Street, another from Waterbury, Conn., and a third from Cleveland, Ohio.

"And how many came from Ellis Island?" asked Mr. Battle.

"None!" shouted Dushkind.

"Don't you shout in my ear again!" cried Mr. Battle recoiling.

Mr. Battle then cross-examined Koelsch, the accountant, and led him to admit that the counter-accountant employed by the defense had pointed out several errors in his figures in the course of their work at Quarantine.

"Yes, and I pointed out several errors in his," replied Koelsch with professional pride. He added that he had incorporated the corrections made by the opposition accountant in the schedules he produced in court yesterday.

An Unexplained Deficit.

Taking up the unexplained deficit of $1,155.09, said to be due the State from the coastwise collections, Mr. Battle then showed the witness a voucher purporting to be an itemized expense account signed by Sutherland. It totalled up to $1,124.09.

"I never saw or heard of this voucher before," said Koelsch. "We were refused explanation concerning it by Mr. Nash, the clerk in charge."

"So that leaves an unaccounted balance of $31 instead of your $1,155.09," cried Mr. Battle. "What sort of an accounting is that?"

"You assume that the voucher is correct," explained the witness.

Mr. Battle then tried to show that Koelsch had not included in his computation of the percentage of sick cases and the deaths the patients who were in the hospital merely for observation. The witness said he had included as patients every case that was subsequently diagnosed as having a disease.

"It is clear that the children merely under observation were not included in the schedule until their case was diagnosed as a disease," said the Commissioner.

"Why, your Honor," cried Dushkind, who had been looking over the record, "some of the children died on Hoffman Island from observation! Here's one case that died on Aug. 19 from observation!"

Mr. Dushkind then called Montanus K. Nash, a clerk at Quarantine, to testify concerning the alleged shortage of Sutherland and the elimination thereof in balancing against it the voucher of expenses that had been put in evidence by Mr. Battle. Nash testified that he had seen the voucher for the first time on the day it was made out, April 4, 1911, when Sutherland paid his last refund of $46.45 to the State. But he denied that he had not known of its existence before that.

"Then why didn't you give Sutherland credit for that $1,124 before he left the service?" asked Mr. Dushkind. "Didn't you get Sutherland to make up this statement to cover up his deficit of $1,124?"

"No," replied Nash.

"You mean to say you would accept and bring into court a voucher for $1,124 signed by Sutherland, a self-confessed embezzler?" cried Dushkind.

"I found the voucher as a record in the office," answered Nash. "I talked it over with Dr. Doty. He authorized me to allow the bill."

He admitted that he knew only in a general way what the items in the voucher were paid for, and that he had not included the voucher in his report to the Controller sent from month to month. The reports were not sent at that time, he said. He admitted, too, that he had refused to give Loomis, the State's accountant, entry to see the voucher without first consulting counsel, saying he thought an accountant ought to ask definitely for what he wanted.

"But wasn't this same voucher hard to find?" asked Dushkind. "Didn't you enter it in the big cash book, but not in the small cash books that were original books of entry? And don't you know that the accountants disregarded the big cash book because it was not an original cash book?"

The witness said he did not know why they disregarded it. He could think of no other item at the time, however, of moneys received or disbursed that had not been entered first in the smaller cash books, unlike this voucher.

"I knew Sutherland had made a number of these expenditures," said Nash, "and I passed the voucher as a reasonable statement of his expenses. He had charge of the petty cash disbursements at the time of the construction of the hospital."

"Don't you think the voucher should have attached some receipts from Sutherland?" asked the Commissioner.

Mr. Battle said that would probably have been better form, and he had Nash produce several small bills, concerning which, however, he was not prepared to testify just then, as to whether or not they represented Sutherland's expenditures.

The hearing was then adjourned. Counsel for both sides will confer with the Commissioner over the minutes as soon as these are completed, and each may submit a brief before the Commissioner makes his report in the case to Gov. Dix. How long hence that will be he could not say.

CALL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

National Leaders Plan Strong Protest Against Injustice to Women.

The call for the forty-third convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 19 to 25, was issued yesterday by the officers of the association and is signed by Anna Howard Shaw, Catherine Waugh, Kate M. Gordon, Mary Ware Dennett, Ella S. Stewart, Jessie Ashley, Laura Clay, and Alice Stone Blackwell, all of the National association. The call says:

"Within the year the State of Washington has completed its work of fully enfranchising its adult citizens. Before the convention assembles California will, no doubt, have accepted the idea of true democracy. We also rejoice because the Legislatures of Kansas, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Nevada have voted to submit the question to their electors.

"But many States will refuse to allow the voters to consider the question of giving political independence to women. Since the purpose of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is to secure the right to vote to women citizens of the United States, we have called this National convention of suffragists. From every State will come delegates, who will bring with them the growing spirit of rebellion against injustice."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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We enable you, through cash purchases, to invest the money you have saved. *Send for Circular K—"ODD LOTS."*

We have also a plan which enables you to invest *while* you save. *Send for Circular 40—"ODD LOT INVESTMENT."*

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ADVERTISEMENT.

"I believe I have covered about everything." Mayor Gaynor, August 31.

CHARTER EVILS STILL UNCOVERED

1. Patented articles ad libitum.
2. Inadequate accounting required.
3. Mandatory new appointments.
4. Mandatory salary increases.
5. Added charter-exempt positions.
6. Conflict in street control.
7. Civil service safeguards out.
8. Mayor-controlled budget com.
9. Scattered revenue collections.
10. Failure to consolidate licensing.
11. No initiative com. of accounts and
12. "C. P. A." requirement dropped.
13. Misuse of MAY and SHALL.
14. "Normal" made "Hunter" College.
15. Five places for health records.
16. Forced Laboratory in Brooklyn.
17. Less publicity for health records.
18. Central purchasing agency lacking.
19. Municipal reference library lacking.
20. Pres't bd. aldermen a figurehead.

MORE CHARTER EVILS STILL UNCOVERED

1. Mayor's one-man power and separate approval of all subway action by board of estimate.
2. Chamberlain's one-man power to "relieve from" taxes and water rates, etc.
3. Street commissioner's one-man power to make snow removal, street cleaning and flushing contracts now requiring bd. of est. approval, and street cleaning contracts when exceeding $1,000 without competition.
4. Alderman ex-officio member of board of estimate and of budget committee.
5. Prohibiting New York to look beyond its own employees for school supervisors or school superintendents.
6. Limiting candidates for sanitary superintendent to "at least ten years a practicing physician and for three years a resident of the city."
7. Failure to require budget hearing before the aldermen.
8. Letting the charities department run day nurseries and settlements.
9. City Record's printing and advertising without competition.
10. Fire buildings in parks on mere application by fire department.
11. Omitting school and milk inspection and infant hygiene work from list of health duties and powers.
12. Omitting from a charter that enumerates duties and functions the list of duties by which police efficiency may be measured.
13. Extending aldermen's power over corporate stock.
14. Putting ambulance board with charities instead of hospital department.
15. Creating a hospital department, while keeping out of it all hospitals not now managed

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

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Every Smith Gray & Co. Summer Fancy Suit

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for suits that are values up to 27.50

17.50
for suits that are values up to 37.50

25.00
for suits that are values up to 45.00

There are more than three thousand suits from which you may choose.

1.50, 2.00 and 2.50
Summer Shirts
reduced to
85c

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Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.
In Brooklyn at
Fulton St. and Flatbush Av.
Broadway and Bedford Av.

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

If you're not wearing the PAD Boston Garter you probably feel that garters are not worth buying. Get the PAD Boston Garter of snappy live elastic. Delightfully comfortable. It keeps your sock as smooth as your skin—the clasp does not let go. No metal rubs your leg. You can get PAD Boston Garter most everywhere.

The Most Comfortable Men's Garter Made.

There's a Reason for the White-Lined Pad

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SILK 50c

GEORGE FROST CO. Makers - Boston

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PURITY and EXCELLENCE
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
Ask your Physician
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS CELESTINS

WILL SPEND $1,000,000 ON GRADE CROSSINGS

Six of Long Island Railroad's Danger Spots Soon to be Eliminated.

PETERS DEFENDS HIS ROAD

Cannot Do More Without Raising Commutation Rates—Says All Drivers Should Look Sharp.

From the proceedings at the hearing on grade crossings, held yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Eustis of the Public Service Commission, it appeared that the sum of $1,000,000 is to be spent immediately in the elimination of grade crossings from the tracks of the Long Island Railroad. Of this sum the State has voted $250,000, and by law the city must contribute as much, and the railroad company twice as much. At one time it was contemplated to expend a portion of this sum in Richmond, but plans have progressed so far for the elimination of a series of crossings on the Long Island Road, the cost of which will absorb the entire amount, that there is likely to be nothing left for Staten Island.

The crossings under consideration are those at Hempstead Road, Bennett Avenue, Hempstead-Jamaica Turnpike, Wertmand Avenue, Creed Avenue, and Madison Avenue. These are all close together and must be treated as one improvement, according to Daniel L. Turner, Division Engineer of the Commission. The tracks can be either elevated or depressed, but a general, uniform plan must be followed for the entire section. In this view Joseph F. Keany, counsel of the Long Island, acquiesced, but he did not express the preference of the company as to elevating or depressing the tracks.

In the past the company has proposed to elevate the road, and yesterday a protest against this policy was made by H. E. Salisbury, counsel for the Queens Civic League and the Hollis Improvement Association, and this was supported by a number of the members of these organizations present.

Arthur Du Bois, council for the Commission, stated that this improvement of these six crossings alone would consume all the $1,000,000. Two other crossings at Farmer's Avenue and at Metropolitan Avenue and Fresh Pond Road should also be treated at the same time, the latter a double one on the Montauk Division being particularly dangerous. However, the engineers state that these can be left over for the time being without affecting the general plan.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, discussed yesterday what his company has done to eliminate grade crossings, arguing that after all the rights of the public, who travel in trains, must prevail over the much smaller public that uses the highways, and that it is not right to hold the railroad responsible for accidents to persons who will not take ordinary precautions.

"There are," he said, "962 points on the Long Island where public thoroughfares intersect the railroad. Of these 161 have been eliminated by being placed under grade, and 104 by being put over grade. Thus 265 crossings have been eliminated, the majority within the last decade. It has cost about $15,000,000, and the annual charge on the investment is $750,000. It represents work for the safeguarding of the heedless public, and not for the improvement of the operation of the railroad or the production of additional revenue, except as insurance against damages.

"Moreover, the company maintains flagmen and gates at 169 crossings, and flagmen without gates at 61. Thus 230 crossings are protected by the employment of 350 men at an annual cost of about $200,000. Then electric bells at 74 other crossings ring automatically, and the installation of these and the crossing gates have cost $115,000.

"With 265 crossings eliminated and 304 protected, there remain 393 at which the usual warning by signs is given to travelers on the high roads. Of these 65 are on branches where no passenger trains are operated and freight trains are infrequent."

Mr. Peters went on to point out that the company has added 54 crossing gates and 75 watchmen in the last four years, and now has under way the elimination of 20 more crossings at a cost of more than $3,000,000. It would mean, he said, an investment of $235,000, and an addition of $250,000 a year to the pay roll to cover every crossing with gates and flagmen. As the average rate received from all passengers handled by the company is in consequence of the large number of commutation and other special tickets only 1.4 cents a mile, and as it is impossible to raise either the legal maximum rate or the mileage rate, to produce the revenue necessary to protect all crossings and to complete the work of elimination it would be necessary to add 25 per cent. to the amount charged on 65 per cent. of the traffic. This would mean, the President declared, the increase of at least $2 a month on all commutation tickets.

"Why should the traveler on the railroad," Mr. Peters continued, "be made to pay more in order to protect the traveler on the highway? The trains must run on fixed tracks at a reasonable speed. The traveler on the highway has freedom of routes and an opportunity of stopping. Being in small numbers, they should be made to stop and give preference to the railroad travelers who are in larger numbers, upon larger and heavier vehicles, which cannot be safely stopped on short notice or in a short distance.

"The railroad company will do its full duty in eliminating crossings as fast as possible, but it cannot and will not assume the position of public guardian and protector of every thoughtless user of the highway.

"The discussion of grade crossing accidents in the last few days has brought out statements conveying the impression that the railroad fails to protect the crossings. The majority of the accidents reported occurred where there were gates, or flagmen, or bells.

"The Legislature should enact a law requiring drivers of automobiles and other vehicles to stop and make sure that a train is not approaching before attempting to cross the railroad tracks."

ONE FIREMAN DISMISSED.

Had Assaulted Another Member of His Company—Others Fined.

Five members of the Fire Department were up before Commissioner Johnson yesterday on charges, and one of them, First Engineer Martin E. Ogle of Engine 72, was dismissed from the service. Assistant Foreman Collins of the same company accused Ogle of assaulting him, and it was also charged that Ogle, who had been transferred to Engine 12, was absent the following day for an hour and three-quarters without leave.

William Thayne, a first grade engineer of Engine Company 80, had an unexpected defense to offer to the charge of failing to respond to a fire alarm while on night duty. The Captain found him in a dazed condition. Thayne put the blame on his wife.

"She has been putting dope in my coffee to try and stop me drinking, and I didn't know it until lately," he asserted.

Thayne had been arraigned on charges several times before, but when he said that he had a wife and five children to support and Chief Kenlon asked that another chance be given to him the Commissioner decided to let him off with a fine of ten days' pay, warning him that another charge would mean his dismissal.

The others arraigned were Engineer John J. Walsh of Engine Company 15, charged with failing to answer an alarm; Fireman Alexander J. Muir of Hook and Ladder Company 22, charged with riding in an automobile while in full uniform, and Foreman Graham of the same company, who had let Muir go on leave. Walsh pleaded illness. He won a gold medal for bravery last year, and when

DIX URGES PRIMARY LAW.

Believes Also Congressional Districts Should Be Reapportioned Fairly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The enactment of a suitable direct nominations law by the Legislature when it reconvenes next Wednesday is favored by Gov. Dix. He declares such a course necessary to fulfill the platform pledges of the Democratic party. In a letter made public to-day he expresses the opinion that a proper reapportionment of the Congressional districts should be made.

The Governor says:

"A proper reapportionment of Congressional districts should be made, and in the making of it strict fairness should be observed. Nothing should be undertaken, which can be fairly characterised as a gerrymander.

"There is, however, at least one other question of paramount importance, which should be acted upon affirmatively at the coming session of the Legislature—namely, the enactment of a suitable direct nominations bill.

"In my message transmitted to the Legislature on July 18 last I said:

Direct nominations are not and should not be a party question. All the political parties have declared in favor of the principle of direct nomination of party candidates, and of members of party committees by enrolled party voters. The Rochester platform pledged the Democratic Party to the principle of Statewide direct primaries that will "insure to the people the right to choose members of political committees and nominate candidates for public office." The Republican platform was hardly less explicit. The duty of fulfilling these pledges to the people should rest alike upon all members of the Legislature, irrespective of political affiliation. The question should be approached not in a party spirit but with an eye single to serving the State, and to the improvement in political methods and conditions which will inevitably follow the adoption of a system of nominations and committee appointments that will place directly in the hands of party voters the nomination of party candidates and the naming of members of party committees.

The people of the State have accepted in good faith the declaration of the political parties, and especially the declaration of the Rochester Convention, to mean a primary law Statewide in its application and operation, and insuring to party voters the right to nominate practically all candidates for elective offices.

"While an obligation rests upon both political parties to carry out platform pledges, this obligation rests primarily upon the political majority; that is to say, upon the Democratic members of the Legislature.

They stand duty-bound to enact such a measure as will satisfactorily meet the demands of public sentiment, and give opportunity to test the principle of direct nominations in actual practice.

OFFERS BRIGHTON FOR PARK.

Association Would Sell Property to the City for $2,250,000.

The proposed acquisition by the city of the Dreamland or the Rockaway Park beach fronts for a seaside park caused a lively debate in the Board of Estimate yesterday. Mayor Gaynor let it be known that he did not particularly favor the Rockaway Park idea, and he surprised the other members of the board by announcing that he had received from the Brighton Beach Racing Association an offer to sell its entire property, consisting of a race track, bathing houses, beach, hotel, &c., for $2,250,000. The largest individual stockowner in this association is said to be William A. Engeman, father-in-law of former City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde. Some ninety acres are included in this latest offer, about thirty acres being under water.

On the Rockaway Park proposal there was a legal set-to between the Mayor and Jacob A. Riis. Mr. Riis said that he thought that the price, $1,250,000, was perfectly fair. The Mayor remarked that as Mr. Riis was interested solely in the humanitarian side of the question, he thought that the city should be left to settle the matter of cost.

"I am interested in all sides of the question," said Mr. Riis, with asperity. "The question of price has stood in the way for six years. The city has broken its promise to us repeatedly."

"The city has never broken its promise," replied the Mayor with emphasis.

"Well, it did not keep its promise, at all events," rejoined Mr. Riis.

"Now, Mr. Riis, you were always on the philanthropic side of this question," said the Mayor suavely, "and I am, therefore, surprised to see you at this time on the real estate side and helping the real estate men to get their own prices."

Mr. Riis did not make any reply.

In the letter from the Brighton Beach Racing Association it was stated that the annual income from the properties, including the two hotels and the Parkway bathing houses, would be sufficient to pay the "carrying charges on the price."

BOYS' ADVENTURE TOO WET.

New York Lads Seek the Shelter of a Poughkeepsie Police Station.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Through the pouring rain this morning two little boys made their way to a police station and pleaded for a chance to get warm.

They said they were Edward Heil, 10 years old, of 427 East Seventieth Street, and Frank Tepicovsky, 13 years old, of 424 East Seventieth Street, New York City. They came to Poughkeepsie on the steamer Mary Powell yesterday and started to walk home. They were drenched by the rain and hungry, so they gave the plan up and spent the night in a rural cemetery huddled against a tombstone.

The police provided warm food and clothing and sent the boys to the juvenile department of the jail to await word from their parents.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A.M.		Loss.
1:25–103-105	Manhattan St.; Markin Lumber Co.	Slight
1:40–655	3d Av.; C. Hauserman	None
10:30–61	East 3d St.; S. Kaplin	$25
11:46–151	East 85th St.; Daisy Gottlieb	Trifling
P.M.		
12:25–210	East 25th St.; Annie Dalstrom	$50
3:00–189	2d St.; H. Wersberg	$5
4:05–228	East 14th St.; Agnes Duff	$200
4:25–45	Bond St.; Mantmer Brothers	None
4:50–17th St. and 4th Av.; Edison Electric Co.		None

A MABUSE COSTS ENGLAND $200,000

Masterpiece by the Famous Flemish Painter Is Purchased for the National Gallery.

BELONGED TO LADY CARLISLE

"The Adoration of the Magi" the Finest Existing Specimen of the Artist's Earlier Manner.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The National Gallery has bought the painting, "The Adoration of the Magi," by Jan Gossart, better known as Mabuse, from Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle.

The price paid for the picture was £40,000, ($200,000.)

Mabuse's "Adoration of the Magi" was the chief treasure in the collection of the late Earl of Carlisle at Naworth Castle, Carlisle. It is regarded as the best specimen in existence of the artist's earlier, purely Netherlandish manner, and is remarkable for its warm and brilliant coloring, and for the elaborate finish of every detail of the costumes.

The picture wil be the most costly in the National Gallery, with the single exception of Raphael's "Madonna degli Ansidei," for which £70,000 ($350,000) was paid by the English nation to the late Duke of Marlborough in 1885. This was the highest price ever paid by a public gallery for a painting.

Jan Gossart, born in Maubeuge toward the close of the fifteenth century, is better known by the name of Mabuse than by that of Jenni Gossart, with which he signed some of his pictures, or that of Jennyn van Hennegouwe, (Hainault,) under which he matriculated in the Guild of St. Luke at Antwerp in 1503. It is believed that his youth was spent on the French border, as his earlier work shows the influence of artists to whom plastic models were familiar. While, however, he shows French influence, he also combines the sentiment of Memlinc and his bright color effects, together with the quaint drapery of Van der Weyden, and the features that are characteristic of Quentin Matzys's works.

Mabuse traveled a great deal, and entered the services of Princes in various countries. He was among the first Flemings to visit and study in Italy, introducing the fashion of Italian study among Flemish artists. He died in Antwerp on Oct. 1, 1532.

Few undoubted works by Mabuse are to be found either in public or private collections, and the National Gallery, which has always displayed a fondness for paintings by the Italian and Flemish "primitives," will be the richer by one of the most beautiful early Flemish pictures in existence.

O'BRIEN LEAVES JAPAN.

Great Send-Off for Our Ambassador, Now Transferred to Rome.

TOKIO, Aug. 31.—Thomas J. O'Brien, for four years American Ambassador to Japan, sailed from Yokohama to-day in the steamer Shinyo Maru to take up his new duties as Ambassador to Italy.

The departing Ambassador received an unprecedented send-off at Tokio. A large assembly, representing all classes, packed the vicinity of the railroad station, the gathering including representatives of the Imperial household, as well as members of both the new Saionji and the retiring Katsura Ministries.

Before Mr. O'Brien left the capital a farewell luncheon was given in his honor by the American University Club, which is composed of Japanese and American graduates. The entire American Embassy and Consular staffs were invited, and many prominent residents of Tokio and Yokohama were present.

Mr. O'Brien has been transferred to Rome to take the place left vacant by the appointment of John G. A. Leishman as Ambassador at Berlin, in succession to Dr. David J. Hill, resigned.

FOOD CRUSADE IN PARIS.

Rioting Elsewhere Continues—"Butter at 30 Sous or Revolution."

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A campaign which has for its purpose a reduction of the high prices of food was started to-day in Paris.

Ten taxicabs, their occupants carrying banners on which were inscribed demands that the cost of necessaries be lowered, paraded through the Champs Elysées and other thoroughfares.

Open agitation, with some violence, is going on in thirty or forty towns and cities in the northern departments, and the movement is spreading to other parts of France. Energetic demonstrations are being held at Orleans.

ST. QUENTIN, Aug. 31.—Serious riots over the high prices of food occurred here to-night.

The mob wrecked and pillaged several butcher stores and set fire to one of them in spite of the efforts of the police and soldiers to maintain order.

An urgent request has been sent to the Government for additional troops.

DOUAI, Aug. 31.—Banners bearing the inscription "Butter at 30 Sous or Revolution" were borne in a procession of 2,000 persons, mostly women, here to-day.

As they marched the manifestants sang revolutionary hymns.

THIEF STRIKES WOMAN DOWN

Daylight Robber in Brooklyn Streets Pursued by Crowd a Half Mile.

In broad daylight Mrs. Bertha Reinberg was assaulted and robbed yesterday on one of Brooklyn's busiest streets. Her assailant was chased for half a mile by a hundred or more men, and had it not been for the quick work of the police he would have been roughly treated after capture. The robber said his name was Thomas Reid and that he lived at 52 Steuben Street, Brooklyn. When arraigned in court he said he was desperate and was willing to do anything to get something to eat. He said he had eaten no food in two days.

Mrs. Reinberg had just alighted from a Fifth Avenue car at Atlantic Avenue and Nevins Street when she was approached by a poorly clad man, who asked for money to get something to eat. Paying no attention to him, Mrs. Reinberg walked on. The man followed her, and as she started down Nevins Street he stepped in front of her and struck her between the eyes with his clenched fist. She fell to the ground stunned, and Reid grabbed her silver meshbag and ran down Atlantic Avenue.

There were a dozen people standing within a few feet of where the assault was committed, but they did not move quickly enough to catch him at once. Then began the pursuit, and others on their way to the shopping districts joined. Before the thief had gone a block stones and bricks were falling around him. Cries of "Kill the brute!" served to quicken his pace. He got as far as Court Street and Atlantic Avenue, where Policeman Gill, with a flying tackle, brought him to the street. Both rolled over and over, but the struggle did not last long. The crowd came up, and only the timely arrival of other policemen saved Reid.

By the time the patrol wagon arrived Reid was too weak to walk and had to be carried out to the wagon.

Magistrate Vorhees held the prisoner on the charge of highway robbery.

PIANO "ADS" THAT MISLEAD.

Post Office Department Will Exclude Newspapers Carrying Them.

The Post Office authorities have given notice that so-called puzzles appearing in certain newspapers, inserted by some piano manufacturers, are not genuine and that the newspapers containing the puzzles cannot legally be sent through the mails.

The nature of these puzzles varies, but the usual advertisement offers a large prize for the "best" or the "nearest" solution of a puzzle the answer to which is fairly obvious. The persons who send in the answers are usually disappointed and find that the award of the prize is contingent upon conditions that they had failed to consider part of the contract.

The Chicago Tribune recently called attention to a case of a woman in Michigan who sent in an answer to a puzzle in an advertisement of a Chicago piano concern. She received a letter telling her that her solution was correct, and that she would receive a $200 "prize coupon" and a diamond ring. She was invited to call to receive the prize. She spent $7 to get to Chicago and there found that the "prize coupon" represented a discount, so named, from the purchase price of a piano which she was urgently advised to buy on easy terms.

In this case, says The Tribune, $7 was all the money the woman had and it took that to buy her railroad ticket. Her family was without food as a result of the effort to get a "prize" that was found not to exist.

SAIONJE FOR PEACE.

New Japanese Premier Says National Policies Will Not Be Changed.

TOKIO, Aug. 31.—Marquis Saionji, the new Premier of Japan, to-day authorized the Associated Press to state that the change in administration does not portend a fundamental or material change of any policy.

The Government will, in all essentials, follow the traditional policy, devoting itself especially to the enhancement of the National credit and to the development of industrial resources.

In no less a degree will the cause of international peace receive the attention of the Premier, who positively asserts that the Government will continue to cultivate the closest amity with all the powers.

Col. C. H. Jones in Good Health.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The rumor in New York that Col. Charles H. Jones, formerly editor of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch and The New York World, is seriously ill here is unfounded. Mr. Jones, who has been living in Europe for the last five years, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he never felt better in his life. Last May he rented a villa at Maison Lafitte, where his niece is also living. He contemplates returning to New York about the middle of October.

New Steel Tourist Cars to the Pacific North Coast

Tourist car service, with a new standard in excellence between Chicago and the Pacific North Coast, is offered by the new steel transcontinental trains—

"The Olympian"
"The Columbian"

Cars are finished in mahogany, upholstered in rattan, cool and sanitary, are cleaned daily enroute by vacuum cleaning process, have dental lavatories, range for light cooking and large smoking room.

Low One Way Colonist Fares

to Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Portland, Vancouver, Victoria and many other Pacific North Coast and intermediate points

in Effect Daily Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1911

via the new transcontinental line, the shortest and most scenic route, the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
and
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railways

Secure tickets and sleeping car reservations from nearest agent.
Descriptive literature and full information on request.

W. W. HALL, General Agent,
381 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

F. A. MILLER, *General Passenger Agent*, CHICAGO

Wm Vogel & Son

MEN'S RAINCOATS. WELL DRESSED MEN SHUN THE THEORY THAT ANYTHING IS GOOD ENOUGH TO WEAR IN THE RAIN. EVERY RAINCOAT HERE BEARS THE MARK OF INFINITE CARE IN THE STYLING, MAKE AND FIT. IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC COATS IN RUBBERIZED MATERIALS, ENGLISH GABERDINES AND OXFORD GRAY HOPSACKS WITH RUBBERIZED LININGS.....$5.00 TO $40.00

WM. VOGEL & SON
TIMES SQUARE
Broadway at 44th Street

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3, $3.50 & $4 SHOES
MEN WHO WEAR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES MAKE NO EXPERIMENT
THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

All the latest shapes, including Short Vamps which make the foot look smaller, also the Conservative Styles which have made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom

ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $3.00 or $3.50 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes

If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, 152 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS GREATER N. Y. STORES:

95 Nassau St.	1459 Third Ave.	250 W 125th St.	478 Fifth Ave.
755 Broadway	2202 Third Ave.	BROOKLYN	1778 Pitkin Ave.
853 Broadway	2779 Third Ave.	431 Fulton St.	Newark—
1349 Broadway	356 Sixth Ave.	708-710 B'dway	837 Broad St.
1437 Broadway	345 Eighth Ave.	1007 Broadway.	Jersey City—
934 Third Ave.	663 Eighth Ave.	1367 Broadway.	18 Newark Ave.

The Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

OFFICES
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
125th Street cor. Park Avenue
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.
BRONX OFFICE ... Courtlandt Av. NOW OPEN

Letters and Telegrams are all right, but—

if the matter requires your personal attention, take the

Lake Shore Limited

and arrive in

CLEVELAND

bright and early tomorrow morning

Lv. Grand Central Terminal 5.30 P.M.
Ar. Cleveland, 105th Street 6.55 A.M.
Ar. Cleveland, Union Station 7.15 A.M.

New York Central Lines

Railroad and Pullman tickets will be delivered upon request by Special Messenger without extra charge.
New York Phone, 6310 Madison
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E. J. O'HAYER,
Gen. East. Pass. Agent
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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

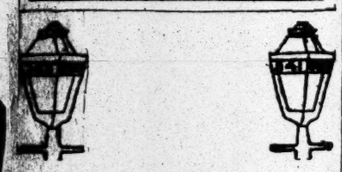
"How come it dat Deacon Johnsing allus sings 'Heben is ma home' when they begin to pass the hat?"

"Jes to show he's out of the jurisdiction of that hat."

Some advertisers seem to make their list of advertising mediums just to show that they are out of the jurisdiction of the farmer.

How can the farmer know that you wish to sell him your goods if you do not put your advertising in the mediums he habitually reads? It is all very well to advertise in newspapers and magazines to reach newspaper readers and magazine readers, but if you wish to reach the farmer, advertise in a farm medium, and if you wish to reach the best farmers, advertise in the best farm medium—

FARM AND FIRESIDE
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago
79

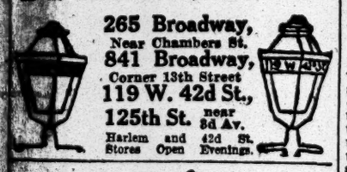


Every Hackett Carhart Men's $45 SACK Suit Reduced to

$24.50

Consisting of blue and fancy Sack Suits, many of medium weight, suitable for Fall.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Inc. Retail.
E. E. TURLINGTON, Vice-President



265 Broadway,
Near Chambers St.
841 Broadway,
Corner 13th Street
119 W. 42d St.,
125th St. near 3d Av.
Harlem and Stores Open 42d St. Evenings.

J. Ehrlich & Sons

Glasses Will Overcome Any Eyesight Trouble.

The important thing is to determine the exact nature of the trouble, and get the right glasses. An Eye Examination by Our Registered Physicians Guarantees Accuracy.

We Charge for Glasses Only.
Perfect Fitting Glasses as Low as $2.50

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists' Opticians
[illegible] Sixth Av., 15th St. 217 B'dway, Astor House
[illegible] Sixth Av., 22d St. 101 Nassau — Ann St.
[illegible] West 42d—Bet. 5th & 6th Aves., New York
[illegible] Fulton St., Cor. Bond St., Brooklyn.

For the Open Fire

LEWIS & CONGER

Household Furnishings

Established 1855

Fire Sets Brass and Steel, Spark Fenders, Wood Holders, Andirons, etc., in Large Variety

130 and 132 West 42d St.

Sore Gums

spongy, tender or bleeding gums are overcome by use of

Vernas Lotion

The Curative Mouth Wash
50c. and $1.00 per bottle at your druggist.

Lackawanna Limited

Lackawanna Railroad

Leaves New York 10 A. M. daily for Buffalo and Points West

[illegible] of Anthracite

NEW LAWS IN EFFECT CURB BLACK HANDERS

Penalties Raised for Kidnapping and Extortion, and Carrying a Weapon Is a Crime.

LOAN SHARKS ALSO TIED UP

Hereafter They Can't Gather In More Than 18 Per Cent. from Salary Workers—Law to Stop False Weights.

While kidnappers and Black Hand extortionists are admittedly more active in this city than for many months, two new State laws go into effect to-day extending the definition of extortion, doubling the penalty for the Black Hand letter-writer, and doubling, also, the minimum penalty for kidnapping.

This amendment to the penal law was introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Ward. It distinguishes between a kidnapping of a child where a parent is concerned and where the kidnapper is other than a parent.

If by a parent of the person kidnapped the penalty is imprisonment for not more than ten years, and if by a person other than a parent of the person kidnapped, by imprisonment for not less than ten years and not more than fifty years.

The bill was drawn by Mr. Ward to make the penalty in parental cases lighter and much heavier for blackmailing kidnappers. He does this by doubling the minimum penalty in such cases. Many of the most flagrant kidnapping cases, Mr. Ward said, in discussing his bill when it was before the Legislature, were those where a relative, an aunt or an uncle most often, was concerned. The bill was objected to by the members of the Bar Association, who feared that the law might lead to injustice in "technical kidnapping" cases.

Mr. Ward contended that the only "technical kidnapping" cases were those in which parents were concerned, as in a divorce proceeding. In such a case the penalty is lighter, for it formerly could have been anywhere up to fifty years' imprisonment.

A companion bill to the kidnapping law, also prepared by Mr. Ward, and a law to-day in this State, is an amendment to the penal law in relation to extortion.

The provisions are aimed directly at just such Black Hand outrages as are now stirring the detective forces of this city to unusual activity.

If a person is found guilty of extorting money under threats he is punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than twenty years.

The State Legislature, which rested on July 2, passed a great number of bills which go into effect to-day, most of them amendments to the Civil Code and the penal law.

The Sullivan law requiring a license for possessing a revolver and a penalty for carrying one concealed on the person and forbidding under heavy penalty the carrying of a blackjack or sandbag has already been widely commented on and is having the desired effect in some sections of this city. It affects also the sale of firearms. A dealer must see a permit before he sells a gun.

The law against advertising signs has already been enforced along the roads of the State. Automobilists and travelers generally are rejoicing.

An unusual law is the one forbidding a representation of the Deity on any stage. This was introduced after the last appearance of Sarah Bernhardt in this country in Rostand's "La Samaritaine," and was favored by all Catholic organizations.

Assemblyman Brooks's Loan Shark bill becomes a law to-day. Its principal provision is that the interest on salary loans shall not exceed 18 per cent. a year, either as a bonus, as interest, or under the guise of a charge for investigating the status of the person who applies for the loan. The corporations engaged in the loan business must file the names of all the members of the corporation with the County Clerk.

Other new laws effective to-day are the following:

Making it a misdemeanor to discriminate against any person wearing the uniform of the United States in the enjoyment of the facilities of any theatre, hotel, or amusement resort.

Prohibiting voluntary associations as well as corporations from practicing law.

Extending to all boroughs of New York City the provision prohibiting the stuffing of mail boxes with advertising circulars.

Prohibiting rebating in fire insurance premiums.

Making it a misdemeanor to solicit the surrender of immigrant tickets.

Providing that no person or firm shall advertise himself as having for sale steamship tickets to immigrants unless licensed by the State.

Prohibiting any child under the age of 16 years to enter a public pool or billiard room or bowling alley unless accompanied by a parent or guardian.

Providing for the regulation and licensing of immigrant lodging houses, the fee to be regulated according to the number of the accommodations provided.

Providing that the possession or use of any false weight and measure is presumptive evidence of the knowledge of the falsity of the weight and measure.

Making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $25, for any one to operate a motor boat, on tidal waters, without a muffler, except in authorized race meets.

Including theatres or other places of amusements, barber shops, and shoe shining parlors among the places where children of less than 16 cannot be employed for more than fifty-four hours a week.

Providing that executions against the wages, salary, or income from the trust fund of a judgment debtor shall be satisfied one at a time in the order of priority in which they are presented for satisfaction.

Providing that physicians shall report to the Commissioner of Labor of the State on all cases of poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, or mercury, or from anthrax or from compressed air illness.

Providing that in an action for divorce where the answer contains a counter claim charging adultery it must be verified in respect to the counter claim where the complaint is verified.

Permitting the State Superintendent of Banking to license foreign banking corporations desiring to do business in this State.

Uniform laws amending the personal property law governing the sale of goods and governing bills of lading.

Permitting a Sheriff to levy on corporate bonds as well as stocks of an individual debtor.

FIREARM PUZZLE GROWS.

Pawnbrokers Ask About Their Right to Handle Weapons.

The position of the pawnbrokers who have pistols and guns in their possession as pledges was discussed yesterday by Magistrate Freschi, in the Jefferson Market Court, when a representative of the Provident Loan Society, a semi-charitable loaning organization, came before him and asked for a permit to keep firearms. It was explained by the representative that the society had in its keeping a number of weapons and that it desired to avoid infringing the new Sullivan law, which goes into effect to-day.

The section of the law that had disturbed the society is as follows:

> Any person over 16 who shall have in his possession in any city, village, or town, a pistol, gun, or other firearm of a size which may be concealed about the person, without a written license * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The next section says:

> Every person becoming the lawful possessor of such a firearm and who shall sell, give, or transfer it without first notifying the Police Department * * * shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

From these provisions the question arises, Is the pawnbroker a lawful possessor? Magistrate Freschi said in regard to this point:

"It is clear that the pawnbroker must keep a record of sales. I would define a sale as the physical or symbolical delivery of the firearm for a consideration involving an actual transfer of the title. Before each sale could be made the purchaser must be required to produce a permit to possess or carry such a firearm, and a record must be made by the seller and reported to the Police Department. Failure to do this is a misdemeanor. From this it is plain that the Legislature intended that there should be two kinds of permits, one to possess and one to carry firearms.

"The term lawful possessor may include the man who receives the firearm as a pledge, gift, or loan. In this sense the pawnbroker must notify the Police Department if he returns the weapon to the owner. On the other hand, the pawnbroker does not own the title to the weapon, and it is therefore not certain that he would be regarded as the lawful possessor. In returning the weapon to the man who had pawned it it might not be necessary to report the matter, as no transfer of title had taken place. The real purpose of the Legislature, as I understand it, is to control, regulate, and follow the identical pistol from one person to another. To do this it would be necessary for every movement of the weapon to be recorded."

The application from the Provident Society was advised to present an affidavit setting forth such matter as he deemed pertinent to the application, and to present this to the Magistrate to-day.

Subsequent to the court session, Magistrate Freschi said he thought the new law was a good one. "Magistrates," he said, "should not at this time pass on its constitutionality, but should leave that to the higher courts to determine. Every effort should be made and every legal means adopted to uphold the law."

"UNCLE BEN" IS DEAD.

Old Story Teller of Seward Park Succumbs to Starvation.

"Uncle Ben," the story teller of Seward Park, died yesterday in Gouverneur Hospital from the effects of starvation. He was taken to the hospital on Wednesday of last week unconscious from lack of food, and never recovered sufficiently to tell his name. There were no marks of identification on his person, and the hospital authorities received no clue to his identity.

Before his collapse he had lived on scraps of food given him by children who listened to his tales. Some of his stories, reproduced in THE TIMES, were read to children on playgrounds in other cities and were heard with pleasure.

New Jersey Central

LABOR DAY OUTINGS

Lake Hopatoong
$1 EVERY SUNDAY and LABOR DAY
Leave West 23rd St. 8.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.

Mauch Chunk
LABOR DAY, SEPT. 4th $1.50
Leave W. 23rd Street 8.20 a.m.
Leave Liberty Street 8.30 a.m.

Atlantic City
SUNDAY, SEPT. 3rd $2.50
Leave West 23rd St. 7.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 8.00 a.m.

Daniell's.
Sale of Umbrellas
for men and women; large assortment of mission, natural and fancy trimmed handles, from
95c to 10.00
Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

All coffee ills yield to well-made
Postum
Be sure it's well boiled.

The Telephone—
Everybody uses it. The world depends on it. Have you telephones enough?
New York Telephone Co.

NARRAGANSETT PIER ALARMED BY FIRE

Stables Full of Hay Burn and Summer Cottages and Hotels Are Endangered.

THIRD BLAZE OF SEASON

Rainstorm Prevents Spreading and Loss Is Confined to Stables and Contents—Polo Ponies Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 31.—For the third time this season Narragansett was the scene last night of a fire which caused some excitement in the villa colony and some of the Pier hotels. The fire started about midnight in the Peleg Brown stables, on the corner of Kingstown Road and Caswell Street, where many of the polo ponies playing in the National tournament have been quartered during the season. In the stables, which were totally destroyed, quantities of hay and grain, including 250 bushels of corn, were consumed, together with many equipages, sets of harness, and other horse furnishings.

When the flames burst forth a fierce northeast storm was raging, but in spite of the heavy downpour the skies were illumined for miles around, and even at Newport the blaze was visible. The tons of hay stored in the barn fed the flames and filled the air with showers of sparks which were borne on the fresh breeze from the sea over the roofs of many villas. Fortunately for the Summer colony, the storm and the prompt response of the Volunteer Fire Department prevented the fire from spreading. The new steam fire engine recently purchased went into service, and within an hour the firemen had the flames under control.

Chief Caswell of the Fire Department led the firemen, and he was assisted by William C. Marrow of Washington, D. C., of the villa colony. About fifteen horses were housed in the stables, which were leased by William Carr, stable manager of the Point Judith Polo Club, and of this number five were polo ponies. The ponies were released and made their escape from the fire. Some of the horses could not be reached, however, and five perished in the flames. Peleg Brown, the owner of the stables, was knocked down by one horse which he was trying to get out and was unconscious from the blow.

Although the fire was under control at about 1:30 o'clock this morning, it was not extinguished until almost daylight. In some of the hotels and cottages the guests packed their trunks and prepared for a speedy exit.

The total loss is estimated at about $15,000, which is said to be covered by insurance. Among those at the fire were Dr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Hopkins of Washington, the Rev. W. H. S. Allen, Henry Brevoort Kane, Miss Ruth Waters, Ernest Law of Philadelphia, Prof. Charles Brown, and C. K. Dixon Walsh of St. Louis.

Dixie Walker, who said he was from Mobile, Ala., was held on suspicion today in connection with the fire, and was closely questioned by the Chief of Police. He was released for lack of evidence.

BOND COUPONS LOST.

Messenger Drops Package Containing $2,000 Worth—Payment Stopped.

A little package containing 100 Southern Pacific Railroad convertible 4 per cent. interest coupons, payable Sept. 1, was lost yesterday, by a messenger boy employed by the banking firm of Potter, Choate & Prentice, of 55 Wall Street.

These coupons cover the period of a half-year, and are valued at $2,000. They were lost when the messenger was returning from a bank with several packages of the same kind.

The company has stopped payment on the coupons.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement in every part of the world where the use of the tooth-brush is known, for Almost Half a Century.

Locomobile

1912 SIX "48"

TEN INCH UPHOLSTERY

Ask any motor car expert which car stands the best mechanically. Nine times out of ten he will mention the LOCOMOBILE. But you need no expert to determine which is the most comfortable car. A ride in the LOCOMOBILE SIX will settle that. In this way alone can you appreciate the immense advantage of TEN INCH UPHOLSTERY.

Demonstration at your convenience
Delivery to meet your desire

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
New York Branch, 76th St. & Broadway

Northern New Jersey Dealers:
Greene Motor Car Co.
Newark, N. J.

Brooklyn Dealers:
I. S. Remson Mfg. Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIMBELS

Store Closes Daily at 5:30
Tomorrow—the Last Summer Half Holiday—Store Closes at 12:30

For the Man Who Wants a Suit for the Holiday—That Can Be Worn Right Through the Fall:

Men's Blue, Black and Gray Suits, $15

Formerly $25, $30 and $35 a Suit

These Suits were originally made for us to sell at $25, $30 and $35. They come from some of the best manufacturers in America. Men who paid the regular price for suits like them are doubtlessly delighted with the good service they have rendered. These are Suits that can be worn until the snow flies. The majority are in dark mixtures and blues and blacks. Of course there are some light colors for those who like them. All regular sizes somewhere in the collection, up to 48-inch chest measure. All $15 a Suit, formerly $25 to $35. Fourth floor.

The September Sales of Chinaware, Cut Crystal and Lamps Ready Today

Our March China movement was not yet finished when the chief of our China and Glass business was on his way to the foreign potteries to prepare for the important event which begins today. The great world-famed potteries of England, France and Austria have contributed the treasures of their kilns.

We have brought nothing because it was merely "cheap." Nothing was bought because of the maker's eagerness to get rid of it.

Months were spent at the potteries in planning exclusive, distinctive and BETTER designs—to make this Gimbel event DIFFERENT from all others—handsomer in patterns presented and lower in the prices quoted.

The Exhibition of special DINNER SETS will be a revelation in elegance, as well as low prices. The Assemblage of CUT CRYSTAL presents a blaze of brilliance and a marvel of values.

The China and Glass Sections, on the Fifth floor, and the Subway Store, as well as the Main floor special displays present such fascinating offerings today as no artistic mistress of a home will want to miss the opportunity to share.

Dinner Sets

From the most famous potteries in the world, all cut from former prices:

$450 Milton China Set, $225
1 only Minton China Dinner Service, encrusted gold border with gold lace edge.

$325 Foley China English China Set, $175
1 only fine English China Service, white and gold decoration, 102 pieces.

$165 Dinner Set, $120
Fine Austrian China Dinner Set, 100 pieces, Cobalt blue and gold decoration.

$100 English Cresent China Set, $50
1 only English China Dinner Service, colored flower border, gold edges.

$70 Limoges China Set, $45
142 pieces, gold edge, corn flower decoration, stippled gold handles.

$59 Limoges China Set, $37.50
Fine Limoges China Dinner Set, decorated in flowers and gold.

$38 Austrian China Set, $27.50
Fine thin Austrian China Dinner Set, 100 pieces, maroon or green border.

$33.50 Dinner Set, $19.50
Fine thin Austrian China Set, 127 pieces, making a complete breakfast, lunch and dinner set.

$22.50 Dinner Set, $15.75
Fine Porcelain Set, 100 pieces, with dainty decorations, gold edges.

$15.75 Austrian China Sets, $10.75
Thin Austrian China Sets, with pink roses and festoon of green leaces, 100 pieces.

$15 Porcelain Set, 100 pcs., $8.75
Thin American Porcelain Set, bouquet decoration, every piece gold-lined and gold-traced handles.

$10.75 Dinner Set, $6.50
Fine Porcelain Set in that famous old design the "Blue Willow," 100 piece set.

Fine English China

Fine English China from the works of Minton, Coalport, Wedgwood, Royal Doulton, Balmoral, Crescent, Foley, Worcester, and other famous makers.

Tea Set (tea pot, sugar and cream) maroon and flower decoration. Former price $18, now $9.75 set.

Tea Set (tea pot, hot water pot, sugar and cream), rich flower decorations. Former price $20, now $12 set.

1 doz. Royal Doulton Service Plates two encrusted borders and band of hand-painted flowers. Former price, $45, now $25.

1 doz. Dinner Plates, Royal Chelsea china, olive, green and gold decoration. Former price $25 doz., now $18.

1 doz. Cauldon China Salad Plates, colored edges overlaid with gold and rose decoration. Former price $25, now $18.

1 doz. Doulton Hand-painted Game Plates, fancy shape, gold edges. Former price $30, now $20.

1 doz. Crown China Bread-and-Butter Plates, cream border overlaid with lace gold. Former price $28 doz., now $18.75.

1 doz. Crescent China Bread-and-Butter Plates, deep green border overlaid with gold and flowers. Former price $15, now $9.75.

1 doz. Service Plates, Coalport China, Rose du Barry color with rich encrusted gold decoration. Former price $110 doz., now $75.

1 doz. Minton China Cups and Saucers, encrusted gold and garland of roses. Former price $95, now $55.

Cut Glass Water Sets

6 rich deep Tumblers, large deep cut Jug and large size Mirror Plateaux, regularly sold at $7.50, for this occasion, $4.25. Special Table on Main floor

Cut Crystal

An assortment of not less than 30,000 pieces of richly cut Glassware. The valuations are the former prices at which we have sold these goods.

$2.50 2-Handled Spoon Holders at $1.65.
$2.50 Celery Trays at $1.85.
$3.50 Salad Bowls at $1.90.
$4 Salad Bowls at $2.50
$25 Punch Bowls on foot at $13.75
$5 Jugs, $3.75 $8.75 Jugs, $6.25
$3.50 Sugar-and-Cream Set at $1.95
$4.50 Sugar-and-Cream Set at $3.25
$1.50 Handled Olive or Almond Trays at $1. $4.25 Compotes, $2.85.
$2.95 Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates at $1.95. $6 Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates at $3.90.
$4.50 Vases at $2.75. $8 Vases, $5
$16 Footed Sandwich Trays at $10
$6.75 Fern Dishes at $4.50
$5 Relish Dishes at $2.75
$6 Fruit Bowls, 9-in., at $3.75
$2.75 Spoon Trays at $1.75
$6 Sandwich or Cake Plates at $3.25
$6.50 Ice Cream Trays at $3.75

Bronzes

$38.75 Bronze Figure, now $18.75
$125 Bronze Figure, now $75
$195 Bronze Figure, now $97.50
$25 Bronze Chariot, now $18
$75 Bronze Figure, now $37.50
$75 Bronze Figure, now $40
$135 Bronze Figure, now $90
$19.50 Bronze Figure, now $10
$45 Bronze Figure, now $23.50
$21.50 Bronze Vase, now $10.75
$125 Bronze Figure, now $62.50

Jardinieres

500 Jardinieres and Pedestals in 3-size jars. All finished in the dark Rookwood colorings and underglaze decoration now sold in our stock at $4.50, any size, $1.75.

A Housewares Event Extraordinary

Twin sisters to the sale of China, is this helpful September movement in the practical housekeeping necessaries. Vast preparations of most unusual character have been made. Chiefest is perhaps the first comprehensive under-price offering that the trade has known in luxurious and most sensible Kitchen Wares—ALUMINUM WARE. Every housekeeper in New York, and for miles around, will want one of THE WONDERFUL NESTS OF 3 ALUMINUM SAUCE PANS for $1.10. But, space forbids more than the news that follows:

1,000 Coffee Percolators

In nickel or copper, manufactured expressly for Gimbel Brothers, by Landers, Frary & Clark. These percolators are all of the latest designs, guaranteed in every way. Will pump coffee in two minutes after the cold water is put in and the lamp lighted. Regular price, $8.50, now $5.95.

Food Choppers, family size. These choppers are guaranteed to give the best satisfaction; will chop either coarse or fine as desired; regularly 85c, now 65c.

House Sundries

Babbitt's Borax Soap, 8 bars for 25c.
Babbitt's Cleanser, 9 bars for 25c.
Babbitt's Naptha Soap, 8 bars 25c.
Babbitt's Floating Soap, 7 bars, 25c.
Babbitt's "1776" Powder, 7 packages for 25c.
Waldorf Toilet Paper, 1000 sheets, 7 rolls for 25c.

Cutlery

Practical Kitchen Sets, highest grade, every knife guaranteed for 5 years; set consists of bread knife, butcher's knife, and paring knife, extra strong riveted handles, manufactured for Gimbel Brothers by Landers, Frary & Clark, 55c set, were 75c.

Kitchen Sets, bread knife, butchers knife, berry knife, Japan handle, regularly 35c, now 25c.

Royal Beef Slicers, 10-in. blade, warranted steel, regularly 40c, now 30c.

Bread Knives, Serrated edge, with coco-bolo or beech wood handles, 10-in. blade, warranted steel, special 30c.

Carving Sets—knife, fork, and steel, stag or celluloid handles, regularly $2.50, now $2.

Kitchen Steels—Japan or beech wood handles, 25c each.

Paring Knives—Made of warranted steel, three styles, 18c each.

Poultry Shears—10-in. nickel plate, [illegible] spring—an easy way to [illegible] regularly $1.75, Now $1.35.

Wear-Ever Aluminum Cooking Utensils and Imported Aluminum Novelties

Aluminum ware makes the best and the most sanitary cooking utensils on the market. They are light in weight, bright as silver, and absolutely wholesome. Nothing to chip off. They will not burn or scorch the food as readily as any other cooking utensil, and will retain the heat longer. No joints or seams. They will not leak Finished in the best possible manner and fully guaranteed.

That is why we have selected ALUMINUM WARE for the chief feature of this September Sale and assembled these vast stocks of this superb ware to sell at the exceptionally low prices that now rule.

The housekeepers who want to getaway from the danger of wares that chip and burn, will welcome this chance to stock up their kitchens with beautiful sanitary durable ALUMINUM WARE at such little cost.

To introduce aluminum ware into homes that have never used them, we offer for this September Sale

15,000 Wear-Ever Aluminum Saucepans

in a nest of three sizes—1-qt., 1½-qt., and 2-qt.—the sizes every housekeeper most wants. These three saucepans sell regularly for $1.85. Special price this month, $1.10 for the three.

Shallow Aluminum Stew Pans

1 qt., regularly 55c, for 40c.
2 qts., regularly 70c, for 60c.
3 qts., regularly 90c, for 80c.
4 qts., regularly $1.10, for 90c.

Berlin Saucepans With Aluminum Cover

1 qt., regularly 65c, for 55c.
2 qts., regularly 75c, for 65c.
3 qts., regularly 85c, for 70c.

Berlin Kettles With Cover

1 qt., regularly 70c, for 60c.
2 qts., regularly 90c, for 80c.
3 qts., regularly $1.05, for [illegible]

Aluminum Tea Kettles

5-qt. Tea Kettle for $2.89.
6½-qt. Tea Kettle for $3.15.

Aluminum Coffee or Teapots

1-quart, $1.50. 2-quart, $1.75.

Aluminum Frying Pans

7-in. regularly 65c, for 50c.
8-in. regularly 80c, for 65c.

Aluminum Cake Pans

8-inch square for 40c.
With loose bottom, 9-inch, 60c.

Aluminum Roasting Pans

10 x 14 in., 90c. 11 x 16 in., $1.25.
Double Roasting Pan, special, $3.45.

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GOV. WILSON AND THE ALDRICH PLAN.

We deeply regret that Gov. WOODROW WILSON should permit himself to talk, for publication, upon public affairs of great weight and moment in a manner ill-befitting his character, standing, and aspirations. The Outlook for Aug. 26 publishes, under the title of "Woodrow Wilson's Views," the report of an interview with Gov. WILSON, in which, speaking of the Aldrich plan of currency reform, he makes this observation:

> I am afraid that any measure of that character bearing Mr. ALDRICH'S name must have been drawn in the offices of the few men who, through the present system of concentrated capital, control the banking and industrial activities of the country.

It is deplorable, we say, that WOODROW WILSON should express himself in respect to a measure of reform vitally important to the country's business in a manner we are accustomed to expect from Mr. BRYAN, from Senator OWEN of Oklahoma, and from Senator LA FOLLETTE, but which gives a shock of most disagreeable surprise when it is adopted by the ex-President of Princeton University, who, according to common repute, is a profound student of public questions.

Gov. WILSON said in his Harrisburg speech that our system of credit is concentrated, that "all our activities are in the hands of a few men" who, giving their attention chiefly to the great undertakings in which their own money is involved, exercise a power of control which tends to "chill and destroy genuine economic freedom." "This," he said, "is the greatest question of all, and to this statesmen must address themselves with an earnest determination to serve the long future and the true liberties of man." Has Gov. WILSON heeded his own admonition upon the duty of statesmen? In the paragraph immediately following that from which we have just quoted, still speaking of the problem of currency reform, he said:

> I have not given sufficient study to the question. As it is the greatest question before the country to-day, it requires a great deal of consideration and involves wise and sound economic planning.

Yet Mr. WILSON, although he has "not given sufficient study to the question," permits himself to speak of the plan of reform which bears Mr. ALDRICH'S name as though it were contrived to confirm and perpetuate the control of credit in a few hands. The slur of this remark is its least defect. Gov. WILSON shows that he is as ill-informed, with respect to the present banking situation of the country as he is on his own confession with respect to the Aldrich plan. He should be aware, as every reasonably well-informed person is aware, that no group of a few men, through a concentration of capital or in any other way, "controls the banking and industrial activities of the country." But even if that were true, then for reasons of still greater potency he is under obligation to know that it is a conspicuous merit of the Aldrich plan for the creation of a central reserve system that it would emancipate the industries of the country from the control, real or imaginary, of any group of capitalists or bankers. It would make business, great business, small business, all business, independent of Wall Street power, concentrated or otherwise.

It is of the highest importance that the people of the country, particularly the people of the West, where Gov. WILSON has recently made a journey, should have sound, truthful, and illuminating information in respect to the plan of banking and currency reform outlined in Senator ALDRICH'S letter. If the people cannot with confidence look to statesmen of Gov. WILSON'S breadth of mind and knowledge for this information, where shall they look? It is disappointing, it is discouraging, to get from him so trivial and so shallow an opinion upon a great question, or to get any opinion at all so long as he confesses his lack of qualifying preparation to express an opinion worth giving.

VISCOUNT UCHIDA'S APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Viscount UCHIDA as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Japanese Cabinet is a substantial confirmation of the value of the public services of an official who has made a most favorable impression on the people of this country during his term as Ambassador at Washington. Ambassador UCHIDA was scarcely a stranger in the United States when he arrived here little more than a year ago. He was attached to the Japanese Legation at Washington nearly a quarter of a century ago. He will enter on his new duties with a clear comprehension of the good feeling for Japan that prevails in this country, with a will, we are confident, to prevent any future misunderstanding, and to meet any possible crisis affecting the relations of the two countries in the right spirit.

Washington will be sorry to lose Viscount UCHIDA, but his appointment to the highest office in Premier SALONJI'S Cabinet is a promotion, and the services of a statesman with so firm a grasp on public affairs, and so great discretion, are doubtless most needed now in Japan, where the political situation requires tact and courage on the part of the officials of the Government.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND NEW YORK'S ITALIAN CRIMINALS.

"Go to your own Police Department," Mr. FORNI, the Italian Consul General at this port, is reported to have said when asked what authorities were to blame for the prevalence of Italian crime in this city. "The ports of Europe are the places to deal the blackmailers their severest blow," Inspector HUGHES of New York's Detective Bureau contends. The detectives are not aided by the terrified immigrant victims of the kidnappers, stabbers, and bomb throwers. An Italian population greater than the city of Rome is overrun by a band of cutthroats which cows it into silence.

President TAFT can help solve this problem. The Immigration act of 1907 authorizes the President to send Commissioners to foreign countries, empowered to enter into agreement with them to prevent the evasion of laws governing the admission of aliens to the United States. A basis for negotiations with Italy is already provided. The Italian Government now refuses to issue passports to criminals subject to exclusion here. The Immigration Commission, of which Senator WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM is the able Chairman, reports that, except for some instances of abuse by minor officials, which resulted in the giving of passports to criminals in Italy, its law is rigidly enforced. But the report adds:

> As passports are not demanded at our ports, the benefit of this act of comity has not been great, as, while Italian criminals cannot embark at Italian ports, they can and do come through the ports of other countries.

It continues:

> No apparent attempt has been made on the part of our Government to treat this attitude on the part of the Italian Government as a basis for negotiations to secure an agreement which might have produced more practical results.

Now is the time for President TAFT to take this step, which is earnestly recommended by Senator DILLINGHAM'S Commission. It would be a perfectly reasonable requirement if aliens from countries in which adequate police records are kept should be admitted only upon the production of certificates which show affirmatively that they have not been convicted of crimes justifying exclusion. There are in this city hundreds of outlaws whose records are on file in Italian Police Departments—it is said, even, that thousands of them are preying upon the hundreds of thousands of their brethren here, who are mainly unprotected by the police of this city. It is certain that the police can protect better this helpless but law-abiding and industrious community. It is certain also that President TAFT, clothed with the authority of the act of 1907, can work to prevent the further admission of criminal aliens from Italy.

THE REVIVAL OF "BOXING."

The manly sport of boxing has been revived in New York under circumstances which indicate that the new Frawley law, amiably approved by Gov. DIX, will permit prizefighting with all its objectionable accompaniments, brutality, noise, and gambling. New York is so moral that horse racing in its neighborhood has practically been suppressed because of the prohibition of race-track gambling. Yet the revival of so-called professional boxing was effected, after an interval of eleven years, on the ground that the sport itself was unobjectionable and the public demand for such contests was keen. Certainly there is public support in plenty for pugilistic exhibitions when they are permitted, as Wednesday night's experience shows. Many thousands of vociferous men were packed in the arena, and many thousands more vainly clamored for admission. It was a disorderly crowd, and ill-looking characters were conspicuously in evidence. If such exhibitions are to be tolerated in this city because such people want them, why not have bullfights, which would draw still larger crowds, because of the ferocity displayed, the smell of blood, and the chance of seeing a matador killed by a bull?

Whoever hoped that the Frawley law, with its provision for a commission to control its enforcement, would revive the sport of boxing without the worst features of prizefighting must now see his error. The clock has been turned back, and the evils of the old Sullivan and Corbett era are upon us again. Times are reputed to be hard and business slack, but money was obviously plentiful in the crowd that thronged Madison Square Garden, and the receipts were enormous. One of the Boxing Commissioners, Mr. O'NEILL, is quoted as saying that the "magnificent crowd" proved that "boxing is the most popular sport in the country." He admitted that "boxing clubs should furnish adequate police protection to their patrons." How is that to be done? The law forbids the police to enter the building in which a boxing match is in progress. In the streets the police labored manfully to preserve a semblance of order. The night was stormy, and the freedom to the mob granted by the Frawley law may not have been thoroughly understood. The police apprehend worse trouble at future "club meetings" held under the law.

It is already plain that the passage of the Frawley bill was a mistake. THE NEW YORK TIMES consistently opposed its passage step by step, but it finds no cause for gratification in the quick justification of its attitude. Unquestionably the law must be repealed as soon as possible, but in the meanwhile the managers of boxing clubs will get all possible profit out of their advantage, and there is a chance of exhibitions of worse rowdyism and lawlessness than that of Wednesday night. As for the gambling, which was freely indulged in, and for high stakes, that is not permitted by the law, but it is difficult to see how it could be prevented.

THE LAWS OF SEPT. 1.

As Senator POLLOCK points out in his letter to THE TIMES, printed elsewhere, the Sullivan pistol law, by requiring that every firearm in the State be registered—not, merely, every firearm purchased after Sept. 1—powerfully aids the police in identifying the owners of firearms used in the commission of crimes. District Attorney WHITMAN was wrong in interpreting the "possession" of firearms interdicted by the law as merely their possession on the person. Senator POLLOCK, who ought to know, says that it meant also the possession of a concealable firearm "on one's premises" without a permit.

But the pistol law will have to be adjudicated, like the others that go into effect to-day. It is hard to restrict the "loan sharks" by legal process; the best way to kill them off is by multiplying employers' loan societies and by preaching thrift. Doubtless the courts will uphold the plain wording of the laws that visit severer penalties upon kidnappers and blackmailers. Persons wearing an army or navy uniform, if intoxicated, may still be discriminated against at theatres and hotels, and may bring vain suits. The operators of motor boats without mufflers will not be fined $25 unless the officers and magistrates do their part. A general campaign should be waged against the keepers of divers weights and divers measures, now that the mere keeping of them constitutes evidence of the abominable cheats. And the societies that look after the welfare of immigrants will be aided by the new laws forbidding the solicitation or unlicensed selling of steamship tickets.

The law that prohibits the appearance on the stage of living characters representing the Deity may not prevent the performance of some of the plays against which it may be invoked. But it is an unnecessary law.

CITY BUYING.

Two years ago there was probably no corporation in existence buying such large amounts and varied kinds of supplies in so slipshod, costly, and demoralizing a manner as the City of New York. The purchases for each year were about $22,000,000; in variety they ranged from horses to huckleberries, from steam engines to sealing wax. Some were bought after more or less sham competition; some in the open market; and the prices, quality, manner of delivery, and terms of payment were such as loose regulations or the sweet will of a hundred departments, bureaus, or officials happened to dictate. The advantages which every sensible business man seeks in wholesale buying, sound tests, uniform quality, convenient distribution, and intelligent inspection and supervision were almost wholly lacking. With some exceptions, the city got bad supplies for needlessly high prices, with lots of chances for "graft" and certainly of general waste or extravagance.

It was one of the most creditable acts of the McClellan administration that in the Fall of 1909, on the eve of the election, the Board of Estimate referred to a committee of its members the whole question of specifications for purchases for the purpose of securing what is technically termed "standardization." This somewhat formidable word means in actual application the adoption of a sound business system by which supplies of the best required quality could be got at the lowest rates. The present Board of Estimate, early in 1910, through its select committee, appointed a Commission on Standardization, consisting of E. D. FISHER, C. N. SWIFT, O. H. KLEIN, H. RAPHAEL, J. L. PULTZ, and H. BRUERE. Of these gentlemen the Chairman is a Deputy Controller, two are experienced purchasing agents, and the remainder a civil engineer with chemical knowledge, a technical expert, and a coal expert. Their first report shows that they have done a good deal of excellent work and laid the foundations of a system which is already of great value and will grow in value as it is applied. After studying, as well as conditions permit, the actual purchases of a given class, a sub-committee prepares tentative specifications; these are submitted to technical and trade experts; when revised they are submitted to a conference between the Commission and the purchasing agents concerned; when indorsed by the Board of Estimate they become binding on all the departments.

In the purchase of fresh meats, of which nearly a half million dollars' worth is bought for the city institutions, a gradual change insures a saving of 15 per cent. in cost. Like results have been attained in respect to the 5,600 horses owned by the city; in the purchase of forage; in the purchase of fuel, and in that of food products. Where practicable the Commission has required conformity with the acknowledged standard of an authoritative commercial body, such as the Produce Exchange in the matter of flour. When this is not feasible samples are provided which are to be used in all purchases of any one class. A still more important feature of the reform is the establishment of a standard testing laboratory, in which not only will tests be made of supplies offered for purchase by the city, but tests will be made and records kept of the relative life and relative qualities, good or bad, of materials used in public work, construction, paving, water, sewer, and electric and other operation. This has been authorized and is being planned.

An appropriation of $10,000 was made last year. One of $25,000 is now asked for. In view of what has been done, and well done, and of what remains to be done—about three-quarters of the purchasing has yet to be dealt with—the amount seems moderate. Apart from the money saved, the elevation of the morale of the city departments when brought under an honest and efficient system is worth much.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Blackmail and Its Ethnology.

There is nothing distinctively Italian, of course, in the crime of blackmail. Blackmailers exist in every country and they are of every race. The particular kind of pressure, however, by which they extort money from their victims does seem to be adjusted to ethnic peculiarities, and in that sense the blackmailing so prevalent in this city at present can be said to be peculiarly and characteristically Italian, since it is hardly ever practiced by or upon any other of our many "nationals."

Almost invariably the blackmailing with which alone we were familiar before the great influx of immigration from Italy began was based on threats to expose immorality or dishonesty, more often the former. The fear of scandal was the weakness played upon, and the injury which payment prevented was usually to reputation, though sometimes to personal liberty. Presumably the Italian blackmailer does not altogether ignore this form of his art, but naturally such success as he achieves along these lines does not attain publicity, and his failures are still less likely to attract notice. But the Italian blackmailer whose work is become a subject of almost daily comment and description in all the papers does not threaten the exposure of evil deeds, and the victims he selects are notable for their virtues, not their vices. His threat is to kill, with or without incidental destruction of property, if his demands are not met.

The frequency with which this menace proves effective is the more mysterious because as little as any people in the world are the Italians as a race open to the charge of personal cowardice. They both can and will fight as readily and as effectively as any other people, and yet in their "colonies," the various "Little Italies" and camps where they congregate, as a rule they not only submit passively to the extortions and robberies of a few miserable scoundrels of the lowest type, but so terrorized or demoralized are they that they become, in effect, accomplices of these wretches by concealing their deeds and their identity.

The plea that the police can not or do not protect those who "betray" the Black Handers is good as an indictment of police efficiency, but it does not explain why reputable and intelligent Italians tolerate and do not defend themselves against an exploitation which nobody else endures or dreads.

Weather Fine for Ducks.

Commissioner THOMPSON at last admits that we have had some rain! He even goes so far as to confess, with obvious pain and reluctance, that what fell on the Croton hills and slopes in considerable quantities during the past week was real water of the kind that runs down hill wherever the chance to do so exists, and, when deprived of that privilege, collects behind such natural or artificial obstacles as are strong enough to bar its way.

Those of us who have had occasion to travel the near-country roads in the vicinity of New York came to the conclusion several days ago that the ground in this vicinity was no longer eager for moisture—that it had reached the saturation point and could hold no more—that water was gathering in the reservoirs and could be drawn thence for the quenching of metropolitan thirsts or left there for the calming of metropolitan apprehensions of a famine. It did seem hard that this conclusion, so well supported by all the evidences of the senses, should day after day be officially pronounced a delusion both wild and wicked—that we should be exhorted and commanded still to exercise a strict and rigid economy.

Of course, economy is a virtue, but of all the virtues it neighbors vice the most closely, and no form of economy is so much like a vice, so dull, gray, and grimy, as economy of water. Water does, indeed, cost money, and no city knows that better than New York, and certainly water shouldn't be wasted, even in the seasons when it is most abundant, but when we pay so much to have enough of it saved for us, to be constantly lectured about its use is enough to irritate one into opening all his faucets and letting 'em run. So, now!

No doubt Commissioner THOMPSON meant well when he continued after almost a week of incessant rain to preach the doleful doctrine of a parched and insatiable earth, and from secret places brought forth figures, chiefly decimal, that proved twenty-four-hour downpours to be mere brief drizzles. It was a poor reward for our noble stinting of personal preferences and our brave assertions of delight in weather we knew was filling us with ill-temper, coryza, tonsilitis, rheumatism, and misanthropy.

But with Wednesday's rain the Commissioner gave up. Yesterday's may inspire him with a little sympathy for the general feeling that we have had enough rain for the present, and if the precipitation continues for a week we expect as at the moment of writing [illegible]

THE NEW PISTOL LAW.

Senator Pollock from First-Hand Knowledge Explains Its Purposes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A part of your editorial comment on Senator Sullivan's Pistol bill conveys to the reader an impression that, through carelessness and haste in the drafting and passage of this bill, its effectiveness is doubtful. In view of the support which THE TIMES gave to this measure, and which was appreciated by me as a member of the Senate Codes Committee and as one interested in this reform, I wish to call your readers' attention to the following:

This bill received undoubtedly as much consideration and deliberation in the Senate as any other measure which it passed. The bill was introduced by Senator Sullivan on Jan. 4, and was reported out of the Codes Committee March 31; in the interim numerous public hearings were given by the Codes Committee. The bill was amended three times to conform to various suggestions made by persons in interest and by members of the Codes Committee in executive session. Similar careful deliberation was given to the bill in the Assembly, and likewise by the Governor before his approval was given thereto.

The bill had two objects. One object was to punish for the unlawful possession of dangerous firearms. In addition, the bill served the equally important object of aiding the authorities in the identification of the owner of a firearm used in the commission of a crime.

In order to bring this about, it was necessary that the law provide for an immediate registration of every firearm in the State, and not merely firearms purchased subsequently to Sept. 1, the date when the law goes into effect. It is for the former object that the carrying of a firearm concealed on one's person without a license was made a felony, thereby giving the power to our courts to impose a severer penalty for this offense than in the past, when such unlawful carrying was a misdemeanor. To accomplish the second object of the bill, the possession of a concealable firearm on one's premises was made a misdemeanor. There is no danger that any one desiring to have a revolver in his house for his protection need subject himself to prosecution for a misdemeanor. A citizen will have no more difficulty in obtaining a permit to keep a pistol on his premises than he has had in the past in obtaining a dog license for the privilege of having a dog on his premises to protect them against intruders.

The provisions of the Sullivan bill as to registration and its regulations as to the sale or other disposition of revolvers and pistols will enable our police authorities to trace firearms used in the commission of crimes, which could not be done if no provision had been made for their registration if in the possession of individuals on the 1st day of September. Statistics will perhaps show that the average life of a firearm in the hands of a citizen is a great number of years, and therefore if those now owned by citizens were not registered the full benefit of the Sullivan bill would not be appreciated for many years to come.

I might say that the only opposition to any of the provisions of this bill urged before either of the committees of the Legislature was that of representatives of manufacturers and dealers in firearms.

HENRY W. POLLOCK.
New York, Aug. 30, 1911.

COLLECTOR'S CURIO PISTOLS.

Is His Possession of Them Forbidden by the Sullivan Law?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to be enlightened as to the position under the new concealed weapon law of myself and others similarly situated.

I have for some years been a collector of antique firearms, which term I understand to include firearms having unique or unusual features, irrespective of their actual age, during which time I have accumulated numerous firearms, perhaps fifty of which, because of their size, are pistols as that term is interpreted.

Now, what am I to do with these pistols, assuming that my desire is to comply with the law as it is written and as it presumably expresses the true intent of the makers of the law?

These pistols are displayed more or less tastefully upon a side wall of a room in my house, they were not purchased, and are not possessed with any unlawful or even defensive purpose in view, and I have no ammunition suitable for any one of them; yet they are each in as good working order as when made and would presumably shoot as well, and each unquestionably comes within such definitions as to what is a pistol as have been promulgated from time to time by various State courts in deciding questions arising under their own concealed weapon laws.

As a secondary question, what is my position in case I desire to purchase another pistol to add to my collection? I do not desire it to carry upon my person, concealed or otherwise, nor do I desire it for the purpose of protection. Must I first purchase the license referred to in the act, and, assuming that I might be able to make a satisfactory showing and willing to pay the price, does the act in fact provide for a license to possess as distinguished from a license to carry, which license to possess would, judging from police estimate, be amply sufficient for some 500,000 good citizens of this city?

Finally, is it in fact competent for a State Legislature to require a citizen to receive its permission to own property, which with such permission may be owned, there being no presumed intent in either case to use the property in question in an unlawful manner?

New York, Aug. 30, 1911. COLLECTOR.

"Mona Lisa" and the Critics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why all this commotion about the "Mona Lisa"? Did da Vinci make it a great picture or did the distinguished critics who have gushed over it do it? Isn't it a fact that the same writers and art authorities could have done the same for any one of a thousand pictures now in the galleries of this and foreign countries? Isn't the great mass of picture lovers, buyers, and makers so incompetent that they will fall to the opinion of any one who assumes authority to speak? Isn't that the history of most pictures which have attained greatness subsequent to the demise of their painters? And even when the painter was alive if the critic happened to be an admirer? It may be sacrilege at this time for me to say so, but "Mona Lisa" in the original and copies—I saw it in the Louvre twenty years ago unless it had been stolen and a substitute was in its place—always looked to me like a lady with a past and putting up her smile for a future as soon as possible. What there was in the picture which the critics had not put there with their pens was always more of a mystery to me than that famous smile of hers.

W. J. L.
New York, Aug. 30, 1911.

Regents' Examinations at Night.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I also indorse the idea of Regents' examinations at night, and I hope THE TIMES will bring this matter to the attention of the university. Those who wish to benefit by the Regents' "counts" should be given an opportunity to attend the examinations without the extra expense of "time off." And for some it is impossible to absent themselves from business, so they are deprived of the benefit that would accrue from the possession of a Regents' certificate. J. H.
New York, Aug. 30, 1911.

THE MOVING STAIRWAY PROBLEM

Isn't it like a New Yorker to complain
because people stand still on the moving
stairways?—Syracuse Post Standard.

It is—because the New York man
Is bound to move along,
And when he starts for anything,
He wants to go there strong.
A moving stairway doubles speed,
But if he's made to stall
And stop and stand, by heck, why should
The stairway move at all?

W. J. LAMPTON.

BYGONES BE BYGONES.

Unjust Inheritance Taxes Belong to Profit and Loss Account.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents, Mr. Edward C. Pearson, suggests that as New York has now exempted certain intangible property of non-residents from the inheritance tax it ought to refund the taxes heretofore collected from this class of property.

Really, this is asking a little too much. Apart from the general undesirability of retroactive tax legislation, the money collected hitherto from these taxes has been spent, and any refund would have to be provided for by additional taxes on other classes of property.

Mr. Pearson argues that the repeal of the prior law is an admission of its injustice. That may be true, and yet be no argument for a refund. There are some persons to-day who declare all inheritance taxes unjust. If their reasoning should prevail with some future Legislature, and inheritance tax laws be repealed entirely, surely no one will argue that the people of that day ought to tax themselves to refund all the inheritance taxes collected prior to that time and spent by prior generations.

When some local Administration becomes unpopular through increasing the tax burden and the people elect a new set of officials who keep down expenses and reduce tax rates, no one thinks of suggesting that the excessive taxes collected and spent under the prior Administration ought to be refunded. The same rule applies to special taxes, such as those on inheritances. It is in the nature of things that when unjust taxes are once collected and spent the best that can be hoped for is to make a new start with a better tax system for the future.

A. C. PLEYDELL,
Secretary New York Tax Reform Association.
New York, Aug. 30, 1911.

Chinese and Japanese Ideographs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Price Collier's recently printed book called "The West in the East" I find this amazing paragraph, (Page 484:)

> Though the philologists say that the Japanese language is not related to the Chinese, the Japanese have adopted a large number of Chinese words, and all their new words are from the Chinese, just as we make new words from the Latin and Greek. This accounts for the fact that the Japanese and Chinese can communicate by the written signs common to both, though they do not understand one another's speech.

Is it possible that the writer does not know (what most schoolboys know) that the Chinese and Japanese writings and books are wholly different from ours, their written and printed characters representing ideas and not words, (as do our Arabic numerals, (1, 2, 3, and so on,) which are the same in all languages; also many musical and other signs. A Chinese and a Japanese can read each other's books with equal facility, just as a Frenchman and a German can read a column of figures without regard to the language of the person by whom they are written. England and France have been borrowing words from the Latin and Greek for centuries; but that alone has not enabled their inhabitants to communicate with each other. It is these ideographs that enable these two nations to read the same books, though their languages are different.

J. L. MASON.
Highland Park, Ill., Aug. 28, 1911.

The Scarcity of Microns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not to be wondered at that H. Beyer in your issue of Aug. 30 should assume that I had never heard of a micron, I being normally a man of the shop and never having met one there. I can find plenty of blue prints from shops of metric countries which are written all over with millimeters, but never a micron. If Mr. Beyer can find a bona fide shop drawing with a micron upon it he should exhibit it as a curiosity.

It is a curious thing that by far the largest manufacturer of micrometers for the use of the whole industrial world is an American firm. The non-metric country is largely supplying all the metric countries with their instruments for accurate measurements. Precisely the same micrometers are made for American and English use and also for the use of all the metric countries, but while the reading of the former (as per catalogue) is to ten-thousandths of an inch, that of the latter is to hundredths of a millimeter, the latter being about four times as big a unit as the former, but presumably fine enough for those who are to use the instruments.

FRANK RICHARDS.
New York, Aug. 30, 1911.

Says He Was Not Threatened.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read THE TIMES'S dispatch from Kentwood, La., under date of Aug. 21, stating that "the Rev. Otto Bamber" was threatened with physical violence for preaching a sermon in which he denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. This is an unjust and an infamous falsehood. I am Otto Bamber. I lectured on "Progressive Revelation" at the Atherton Theatre in Kentwood, and if there was one word of threat against me, I nor none of my many friends ever heard of it.

OTTO BAMBER.
Terry, Miss., Aug. 28, 1911.

Dr. Cook, Too.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the reasoning ad absurdum of your correspondent "H. M. P." in to-day's TIMES that Peary holds the record for "globe circling," almost any one might equal or beat Peary's record by simply turning on his heel, or, at most, walking around the smallest circle in which one's feet can travel. The circumscribed route traversed by Dr. Cook in the polar regions should also not be ignored in awarding the "record" for "globe circling."

New York, Aug. 30, 1911. QUIP.

Or Do a Deed?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When you and your correspondents have decided whether a married man dying leaves a wife or a widow, I should be glad to see you [illegible] whether or not a man can [illegible]

X.

TAFT ASKS LAWYERS TO AID ARBITRATION

Argues That Senate Has Full Authority Under Constitution to Consent to Treaties.

PUTS IN WORD FOR JUDGES

Tells American Bar Association Supreme Court Justices Should Receive $25,000 Annually.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—President Taft carried his appeal in behalf of the British and French general arbitration treaties to the lawyers to-day.

The President motored into Boston from Beverly, spoke for twenty minutes at the morning meeting of the American Bar Association on what he termed subjects of interest to lawyers, talked for five minutes more on arbitration, and then motored away again.

Mrs. Taft came with him on the twenty-mile ride through the rain, but stayed in the White House automobile outside Huntington Hall.

The President aimed his argument for the treaties at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which, he said, took exception to the part which provides that the Joint High Commission determine whether a question is "justifiable" and therefore one to be settled by arbitration. The committee held this part of the treaty a delegation of powers by the Senate, the President said, and therefore it objected.

"There were not," he said, "any more powers conferred by the Constitution upon the Senate than there were conferred by the Constitution upon the Executive. I think this is pretty plain, because the Executive has to initiate and the Senate has to agree to the treaties before they can go into force. Now, my proposition is this, that if the Senate has power to ratify an agreement which shall bind it and the Government, or, rather, which shall bind the Government, and therefore, bind it, to consent to the adjudication of any class of questions arising in the future by a Board of Arbitration, then it necessarily follows that it has the right to consent to this treaty."

Referring to his hope that the Senate would not modify the treaties, the President compared the Nation to a sick Indian.

"You know they say the Indians when they are sick don't like any medicine, except something that bites, something that is bad to take," said the President. "I don't think that we shall really get ahead with this arbitration business unless we are willing to assume an obligation to execute a judgment that may bite and may be bad for us to take. If we are going to take the position that we will wait until the question arises, and then conclude—because we don't think we can win in the arbitration case—that it is not a justiciable question, then we have written our promises in water, and we have made agreements that dissolve under the test of experience. The result will follow which may be anticipated, that instead of promoting the cause of arbitration we have interfered with it, obstructed it, and made it a laughing stock with all nations."

Before turning to arbitration the President spoke of the efforts that the Supreme Court is making to reform the rules of equity procedure in the Federal courts, declared that the salaries of Federal Judges should be increased, devoted a few paragraphs to a discussion of the intricate question of patent law, and made plainly a heartfelt prayer of thanks to the first interpreters of the Constitution.

Speaking of the salaries of the Federal Judges, the President said that those of Circuit Judges should be increased so as to be more commensurate with those paid District Judges.

"Of course," he said, "the salaries of the Supreme Court members ought to be increased. We have gotten them up to $12,500, or something like that. They ought to go up to $25,000. A court which exercises such great responsibility and calls for such ability and learning ought to have its members amply paid, so that they need not be dependent on lecturing in law schools and doing other things for the purpose of eking out a salary that only enables them to live."

Speaking of patent law and patent cases, the President said that he hoped the new Court of Commerce will be used as a "Court of Patent Appeal." The Supreme Court, in such cases, he found, has proved a failure.

"And now, gentlemen," he said, "there is another thought that this meeting suggests, and that is of heartfelt sympathy to the men of 1787 and 1789—marvelous men—who made the Constitution of the United States. In these days, when we are all in favor of progress, it is of the highest benefit to the community that we had an instrument made in those days sufficiently elastic to comprehend all needed progress and sufficiently restrictive to keep out wild theories that if they were tried would inflict injury on the community and would prove to be failures in the end, and to thank God that we had John Marshall and his associates, when the case of Marbury vs. Madison came up, to decide that the courts are the ultimate tribunal to make the law of the Legislature square with the Constitution."

During the forenoon the American Bar Association elected officers as follows:

President, Stephen S. Gregory, Illinois; Secretary, George Whitelock, Maryland; Treasurer, Frederick E. Woodhams, New York; Executive Committee, Edgar H. Farrar, Louisiana; John Hinkley, Maryland; Lynn Helm, California; Ralph N. Breckinridge, Nebraska; Hollis R. Bailey, Massachusetts, and Aldis B. Brown, District of Columbia.

A resolution denouncing the principle of the recall of Judges was adopted by a large majority. It declared that "The Application to Judges of the Principle of Recall would create a judiciary whose decisions would not rest upon the law of the land, but would be influenced by transient public sentiment, and that the establishment of such a judiciary would be destructive of our system of government."

TAFT'S BOSTON TRIP.

Makes Run in Automobile in About One Hour—Going to Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 31.—President Taft broke into his rest programme [illegible] to-day to pay a compliment to his old Cabinet official, ex-Secretary of War Dickinson, by accepting an invitation to attend the convention of the American Bar Association at Boston.

With Mrs. Taft and Major Butt, the President, after giving up his usual golfing programme at Myopia, left Parramatta at 9:40 in the morning for a run to Boston over the Shore Road. It was raining hard when the President left Beverly in his new car, and the twenty-mile run over muddy roads was made in little over an hour.

The President left for Beverly a little after 12 o'clock, arriving at Parramatta at 1:30. He put in a busy afternoon on correspondence, and took the opportunity to go over some of his Western speeches.

Friday night the President and Mrs. Taft leave Beverly on the United States Steamship Mayflower for a week's trip to Isleboro, Me., where they will be the guests of Mrs. Taft's sister, Mrs. Thomas McK. Laughlin, at her Summer home.

The President returns to Beverly Monday morning, and will probably attend the Myopia Horse Show at Hamilton in the afternoon.

AH, HA! A SLIM MAN IS BUYING CANADA

Rotund Person Passed the Billion Reciprocity Bribe to Him in an Antique Mill.

DONE AT DEAD OF NIGHT

Nick Carter, Old Cap Collier, and Old Doc Watson Hot on the Trail of the Plotters.

At a late hour last night the Enormous Campaign Fund raised for the purpose of annexing Canada had not been traced "to its source." THE NEW YORK TIMES hoped to lay before its readers this morning the names of the perpetrators of the iniquity, but owing to an unexpected failure of the trail this newspaper is not yet able to claim The Montreal Star's reward of $25,000 for the discovery of the "source."

It is hoped, however, that by to-morrow at the latest the hideous conspiracy will be laid bare to its nefarious midst. THE NEW YORK TIMES is unceasingly and sleeplessly prosecuting the search. Yesterday it sent one of its ablest reporters to interview Mme. Belladonna, the well-known clairvoyant of Sixth Avenue, to see if any clue could be obtained to the source of the Enormous Campaign Fund.

Mme. Belladonna obligingly went into a trance, not, however, until the sum of $1.50 had been paid her, a sum which The Montreal Star will doubtless reimburse to us.

"I see," she reported, "a slim man, with gray hair. He is standing under a blasted tree near a ruined mill at dead of night. It is, not to put too fine a point on it, midnight. Near him stands a sheeted spectre, which every now and then gibbers.

"I hear a name, but I cannot grasp it. One so seldom can grasp names. What is it? William—Willis—no, Wilfrid, Wilfrid, that's it; Wilfrid Maurier, or Laurier, or something like that.

"His attitude is expectant; in fact, his hand is out. I see approaching stealthily from a riven oak near by the figure of a large, stout man, with a blonde mustache. Again I hear a name. What is it?"

She sighed wearily.

"Wilfrid—no, not Wilfrid—William, that's it. William H. Ta—no, I cannot get the rest of it. Be that as it may, he approaches. He wears a pink domino, evidently for purposes of disguise. As he reaches the silent figure by the ruined mill he thrusts into its hand a large bag. The ghost gibbers again, and a flash of lightning illumines the fearful scene, followed by a deafening clap of thunder. Then William says to Wilfrid, in a ghastly voice: 'Here, Wilfrid, is the Enormous Campaign Fund.' He vanishes. An owl screeches in a willow tree, which I forgot to mention. All is dark."

She again sighed wearily and came out of her trance. "Fifty cents more, please," she said, and the reporter hurriedly retired.

Desiring to get the views of well-informed detectives, THE TIMES yesterday sent one of its representatives to interview William S. Devery.

"I cannot," said Mr. Devery, "undertake to interfere with the labors of the capable and experienced investigators whom THE NEW YORK TIMES has employed. I am informed, indeed, that Old King Brady is one of your investigators, and that you have some intention of engaging Nick Carter. Perhaps I am going too far in saying that The Montreal Star, conducting an entirely independent investigation, has already engaged Old Sleuth and Old Cap Collier, but I may say that information to that effect has reached me from unofficial channels.

"I will say, however, that had I been engaged for this search I should ere this have probed it to the bottom. It is not a matter calling for the acquirements of renowned sleuths; on the contrary, it is a simple police case.

"To start," proceeded Mr. Devery, biting off a chew of tobacco and giving a penny to a newsboy, for Mr. Devery does not chew, "we start with an acknowledged fact. What is this fact? That a sum amounting to somewhere in the neighborhood of a billion dollars has been raised for the purpose of corrupting the unterrified proletariat of a sister nation.

"We proceed from that to the acknowledged and unquestioned fact that one Laurier is administering this billion dollars where it will produce the best results. What remains? Why, simply to ascertain who are the malefactors who contributed the billion.

"Can you ask?" Mr. Devery lowered his voice. "Who, I ask you, is the man who always distributes money for evil purposes in this country? Name him, and you will find the man who distributes it in neighboring countries; name him, and you will—"

"John D. Roc——" ventured the reporter, impulsively.

"I mentioned no names," interrupted Mr. Devery, shaking his finger intelligently at the reporter. "But can you ask when our sister republic is all torn up over the imminent prospect that we are going to buy her voters to vote for something they don't want to vote for, can you ask when this terrible peril hangs over her and when nothing but a firm refusal to take our bribes can possibly save the Canadian proletariat, can you ask when you think of the sinister figure which always pervades our own politics, can you ask who—"

"J. Pierpont Mo—," began the reporter.

"Hist!" said Mr. Devery evasively. "I can say no more."

Owing to Mr. Devery's positive refusal to talk further THE TIMES is not yet in a position to claim the $25,000 reward which The Montreal Star has offered for the tracing to its source of the Enormous Campaign Fund raised to control the Canadian election.

THE TIMES has hopes, however. It consulted a well-known Hoboken astrologist yesterday, and while he was not willing to be quoted he gave this newspaper permission to state on its own authority that within a day or so at most the villains would be pursued to their lair or lairs.

If it is not true, as Mr. Devery says, that the newspaper has engaged Mr. Nick Carter to discover the location of the Enormous Campaign Fund, Mr. Carter is in the employ of The Montreal Star. Yesterday, when a TIMES reporter asked him if he had yet discovered its whereabouts, Mr. Carter refused to be quoted. He merely placed his finger on his lips, darted hurriedly up and down the street, and changed his purple mask for one of red, white, and green. Further than this he said nothing to say.

"But, Mr. Carter," pursued the reporter, "will you not add something to your statement? Remember that the whole population of Canada is eagerly awaiting word from you."

Mr. Carter, however, would say nothing except the single word:

"Hist!"

Though baffled for the moment, THE NEW YORK TIMES hopes by to-morrow at latest to reveal to its readers the authors of the greatest crime of the century. True, its own sleuths have failed, but it is sure of success. The following telegram will show the reasons for its faith:

Baker Street, London, Aug. 21.

Telegram received. Sherlock Holmes and I will be with you by 29th. Mystery will be cleared up by Sept. 1 at latest. Count on us. WATSON.

To-morrow at latest THE TIMES expects to reveal in its shocking and naked entirety a conspiracy which will rock this nation, to say nothing of Canada, to its depths.

Lopoukowa Reappears Monday.

Nadia Lopoukowa, the little premiere danseuse who has been away from the Winter Garden ballets for the last two weeks on account of a badly sprained ankle, is to join the company again next Monday, and appear during the last week of the engagement of the Russians in New York. Mlle. Lopoukowa has been under the care of Dr. Alfred Levine at Belmar, N. J., and he has assured the management of the Winter Garden entertainment that she will be sufficiently recovered so that her reappearance may be announced.

Miss Hart to Wed R. H. Wylde.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Rebecca Hart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Hart of Lexington, near Lexington, Ky., to Robert Hasbrouck Wylde, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Wylde of Ardgay, at Cornwall-on-Hudson.

Mr. Wylde formerly lived in New York [illegible] graduated from Columbia in the class of 1904. He is now in business in Chicago.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer have left Atlantic City to spend the Autumn at Lake Mohonk.

Col. Spencer Cosby and Mrs. Cosby have arrived at Lenox, after being the guests at the Valley Head of Mrs. Frederick Schenck. Mrs. Cosby will remain several weeks in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard V. King and their family, who spent the Summer at York Harbor, Me., are at the Wolcott for a few days before going to their home at Convent, N. J.

Mrs. J. Clarence Post, who arrived on the Oceanic, after a Summer spent abroad, is at the Gotham until she leaves for Lenox to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Pultz.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt has returned to Oyster Bay from a visit to Mrs. John C. Phillips at her country place, Moraine Farm, at North Beverly, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth are at Beverly, the guests of Mr. Longworth's mother, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, at her country home at Mingo Beach.

Miss Rosa A. Grosvenor, who has spent the Summer traveling abroad, is due here on the Amerika, and will go to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler and Miss Lydia Colt Butler have been spending the Summer at Kimball House, North East Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Richard Irvin is visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas Morris, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Edith Parsons Morgan and the Misses Helen and Edith Morgan are at Whiskey Island, Clayton, N. Y., where they spent most of the Summer.

J. Coleman Drayton has, since his return from abroad, on Aug. 5, been at Bar Harbor, but will return to town in September for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Boyer have been for the Summer at Port Washington, Manhasset, L. I.

The Duchess of Marlborough is still at Deauville, France. She did not plan to come to New York or Newport this Summer, and this fact was announced in these columns in the late Spring.

Mrs. A. Scott Cameron and Mrs. William Kernochan are among those who will spend September at Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Lorillard, who spent the Summer at Old Town, are going to Bernardsville for part of September.

Mr. and Mrs. William May Wright, who spent most of the Summer at Tuxedo, have returned to New York.

ASTOR WEDDING DAY NOT SET

Col. Astor Spends Day in Boston Looking Over Quarters for Son.

Col. John Jacob Astor, who arrived on the Noma Wednesday morning with his fiancée, Miss Madeleine Force, and her father, W. H. Force, spent most of yesterday in Boston looking over quarters for his son, Vincent Astor, who is going back to Harvard this Autumn.

No date has been set for the wedding of Col. Astor and Miss Force, so it was authoritatively stated yesterday.

The Noma is anchored off the foot of East Twenty-third Street, and her future movements have not yet been announced.

CELEBRATED GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfunkel's Anniversary Attended by Grandchildren.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Garfunkel was celebrated last Sunday at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Marks Moses, 8 East 127th Street.

The rabbi who performed the ceremony, the Rev. Mr. Tragar, who is Mrs. Garfunkel's father, was present, as were also their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

The Rev. Mr. Tragar and Mr. Garfunkel are of the original founders of the Beth Hamedrosh Hogodal of Norfolk Street, New York, when it was organized fifty years ago in Chambers Street, and it was Mr. Tragar who then jokingly suggested that the small congregation, scarcely more than a dozen in all, be called Beth Hamedrosh Hogodal, or "Great Synagogue," and the name was adopted. Later both went to Charleston, S. C., and there the wedding of Mr. Tragar's daughter to Mr. Garfunkel took place, a wedding hastened by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the event having originally been set for a considerably later date than Aug. 27.

Miss Fransioli Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fransioli of 795 Riverside Drive, New York, announced at a luncheon recently given the engagement of their débutante daughter, Miss Allina F. Fransioli, to Albert Joseph Moore, a son of John N. Moore of Newark, N. J.

No date has been set for the wedding.

ST. CHRISTOPHER DANCES.

Patronesses of the League, the Members, and Dates at the Plaza.

The patronesses and the dates for the St. Christopher League dances, which had their first season last Winter, have been decided upon. The dances are to be held this season at the Plaza on Friday evening, Dec. 15 next and Jan. 12, 26, and Feb. 16, 1912.

The patronesses are: Mrs. Henry Clay Adams, Mrs. John S. Baird, Mrs. George H. Benjamin, Mrs. William Hubert Burr, Mrs. James V. Chalmers, Mrs. Ashton Crosby Clarkson, Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Mrs. Albert P. Frost, Mrs. Joseph R. Guernsey, Mrs. William H. Harris, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. William H. Parsons, Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. Mayo-Smith, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Henry A. Todd, and Mrs. Silas Wodell.

The members of the league are: The Misses Isabel Baird, Beatrix Buel, Gladys E. Clarkson, Harriet A. Clarkson, Lena R. Curtis, Helen E. Dennis, Helen Winslow Durkee, Eleanor Du Bois, Mildred Eagle, Dorothy Fox, Katharine Wodell, Alice Guernsey, Elinor Lapham, Ella M. Lindley, Mabel Mayo-Smith, Eva Moo-doo, Marian Swift, Elizabeth W. Taylor, and Paul W. Alexander, Oliver B. Capen, Harold S. Deming, Alfred Eley, Jr., K. T. Frederick, Dr. Charles T. Harbeck, E. Kirk Haskell, Arthur Stedman Hills, B. Meredith Langstaff, Allan Lefferts, William R. Mahoney, Jr., James Clark McGuire, John J. Merritt, Alvan W. Perry, Henry C. Smith, George H. Sullivan, Major L. White, and Thomas J. Goddard.

Miss Gladys E. Clarkson is President, Miss Lena R. Curtis Secretary, and Alvan W. Perry Treasurer of the league, and the proceeds of the dances go to its good work among the poor.

ZIEGFELD GETS INJUNCTION.

Hart Restrained from Producing 'Everywife,' a Part of 'The Follies of 1911.'

Judge Lacombe issued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court a preliminary injunction restraining Joseph Hart, Clayton White, and Percy G. Williams from producing at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, and at any other vaudeville house the fourth part of the first act of "The Follies of 1911," known as "Everywife." The injunction was asked for by D. M. Dittenhoefer, counsel for Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., as a preliminary to a suit for damages.

Ziegfeld alleges that he has acquired from George V. Hobart, the author of the dialogue and lyrics, all the rights in the piece, and that it has been a financial success on Broadway. He declares, moreover, that he has expended $40,000 on the production of "The Follies of 1911," and of this the staging of "Everywife" cost him $12,000.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The cast engaged by the Everall-Wallach company for "When Sweet Sixteen," that is to be produced at Daly's Theatre on Sept. 11, will include William Norris, Harriet Standon, Eva Williams, Harry Fern, Frank Belcher, Josie Intropodi, Eral Brock, George Ridgeway, Belle Taylor, Arthur Lipson, and R. M. Dolliver.

Fritzi Scheff will begin her season in "The Duchess" at Toronto on Sept. 18. After a short tour she will come to New York to one of the Shubert Broadway theatres.

Maude Knowland has been engaged for a principal role with Blanche Ring in "The Wall Street Girl."

John Tansey is not to be in the cast of "Speed," which opens at the Comedy Theatre next week, according to Mrs. Tansey, his mother. This young actor is in Connecticut with George Foster Platt, who was "producer of modern dramas" at The New Theatre when John was the youngest member of the company.

Woods & Frazee have engaged Florence Reed, Dodson Mitchell, Amelia Gardner, Ralph Morgan, and Eva Randolph for important roles with Julius Steger in "The Master of the House," which will open at the Cort Theatre, Chicago, on Nov. 5. Arrangements have been made with Charles Frohman for the services of Gustav von Seffertitz to stage the play.

ROSE STAHL'S RESCUE MISSION

Continued in Charles Klein's Melodramatic 'Maggie Pepper' at the Harris Theatre.

WORK EXTENDS TO ADULTS

Attractive Theatre Houses Play Which May Prove Popular, but Will Not Add to Anybody's Fame.

MAGGIE PEPPER, a play by Charles Klein. Harris Theatre.

Hattie Murphy	Agnes Marc
Imogene Kelly	Gretchen Lang
Elevator Boy	Stuart Robson
Jake Rothschild	Lee Kohlmar
Mrs. Thatcher	Eleanor Lawson
John Hargen	Grant Stewart
Ethel Hargen	Jeanette Horton
Murchison	Herbert Ayling
Joe Holbrook	Frederick Truesdell
Maggie Pepper	Rose Stahl
Ada Darkin	Beverly Sitgreaves
Zaza	Beatrice Prentice
Johnson	Lawrence Eddinger
James Darkin	J. Harry Benrimo
Johanna	Marie Hudson
Expressman	Albert Goldberg
Detective Bailey	Lawrence Eddinger

In "The Chorus Lady" Miss Rose Stahl, acting Patricia O'Brien, one of the wisest if not the loveliest of the merry-merrys, was able by self-sacrifice to save a little sister who slipped but did not fall. And now as Maggie Pepper in Charles Klein's play of that name Miss Stahl courageously extends her rescue mission work, so that at the end of the play she has three souls to her credit, including one adult male. Previous to her intervention he had borne the illuminative title of "the continental cut-up." This illustrious personage is no other than the proprietor of the department store in which Maggie Pepper is employed. And before the encounter with Maggie Pepper he had never done a day's work in his life. Then the affairs of the business are put into Maggie Pepper's hands, and the store, hitherto known as "the old curiosity shop," suddenly begins to prosper.

When it is further mentioned that in the course of the proceedings Maggie Pepper has to save her dead brother's child from a mother who steals, and a stepfather who blackmails—that ere the end of it she sees the man she loves shot down by the latter—that she is able to nurse him back to health and strength in time to say she will marry him in the end—it seems hardly necessary to add that the play is melodrama.

Mr. Klein has frequently written big, virile, affecting dramatic scenes. But here he has succeeded better with the comic theme. The opening act presents amusingly and with some variety of characterization the situation of Maggie Pepper, fifteen years in a department store, expecting advancement, and disappointed because the managing head of the firm is prejudiced against her. Here, too, the sentimental interest is introduced naturally enough, and there is considerable fun in the lines—the kind of dryly humorous lines which no one reads more happily than Miss Stahl.

Maggie Pepper encounters the juvenile member of the firm, and, not knowing who he is, agrees to give him some advice. He suggests that he knows nothing of the business and wants to get the position of a salesman.

"You've bought neckties and socks, haven't you?" she says. "Well, now sell them. The only difference is you're on the other side of the counter—praise the goods instead of knocking them!"

Which, as any one can see, is about as good a philosophy of business as another.

Incidentally, Maggie Pepper expresses herself rather freely about the way the busines is being run—so freely, of course, that when she learns that the stranger is the owner of the business, she concludes that all is over with her chances.

"Did I say anything?" she asks of one of the girls who was present.

"Did you say anything?" is the reply. "My gawd, Maggie Pepper!"

In the course of this act one learns from the same authority's lips that "time and tide may make a gentleman, but floorwalkers are to the manner born," and there are many interjections of amusing shopgirl vernacular, while presently there is some freshness in the plan of a love scene with one of the principals "under the influence."

The character of a Jewish drummer, both in its outline and in the playing, is made amusing and occasionally sympathetic. It is this individual who stands by Maggie Pepper, his philanthropy taking both the business and sentimental forms. And when Maggie says she will not marry him he offers her "thirty, sixty, ninety days—to think it over."

But, alas, these humorous things alone do not make a play, and so Mr. Klein has had to write a little story in which Maggie and her "boss" are involved in scandal, though she is as pure as snow and all the while carrying on her beautiful work of rescue and reformation. Detectives, blackmailer, shopgirls, a haughty society girl, and other familiar figures of serious intent people this story and crowd the "situations," one of which comes at the end of the second act, when Maggie, hounded to the limit, throws up her job, puts on her hat and coat, and indignantly quits the store to go back to her humble home, where she has been studying grammar and "eating up etiquette" with the brother's child whose good angel she has become. Here "the boss" seeks her out after quarreling with the girl to whom he was engaged, and offers to make her his wife, an offer which is refused, as he is obviously the worse for liquor at the time. Here the big, bad man, who has previously made trouble for Maggie Pepper, comes finally to row with "the boss" and shoots him down, an act of mercy, in a sense, since it enables Maggie Pepper to nurse him back to health and bring about the desirable sentimental curtain at the end. One shares the detective's surprise at the liberal cigar stock in the buyer's humble home, and there are other surprises and doubts not mentioned by the sleuths.

It is not improbable that the play will enjoy some popularity, for, in spite of its defects, it contains much to amuse. And Miss Stahl is very popular. But neither playwright nor actress will find their fame augmented by it. Miss Stahl reads the comedy with the dry, incisive, natural inflections which get the meanings over, and she never fails to make a humorous point tell, and tell exceeding well. But this time she insists too much on sympathy and plays too much in one key. The result at times is monotony where variety is greatly needed.

Of the others in the cast Mr. Frederick Truesdell plays the opposing sentimental rôle with good discretion, and is particularly happy in the drunken scene. Lee Kohlmar, remembered for his Herr Poons in "The Music Master," is capital as the drummer, and the best of the other figures are contributed by Eleanor Lawson, Agnes Marc, Beverly Sitgreaves, and Beatrice Prentice.

The remodeled theatre is now both comfortable and charming in decoration, and the occasion last night was largely in the nature of a love-feast to the senior William Harris, in whose honor it is renamed.

THE HARRIS LIKE NEW HOUSE

Many Improvements Made in the Interior of Hackett Theatre.

The audience at "Maggie Pepper" last night saw in the Harris Theatre a much changed theatre from the Hackett of last season. The front of the house has been rebuilt to conform with the plan for widening Forty-second Street, and the interior has been considerably altered. The new lobby is smaller than the old, and is decorated in white and light browns. The front also is painted white. Inside the boxes that used to overhang the orchestra seats and interfere with the view from some of the seats on the sides have been removed and more orchestra seats have been put in. The whole interior has been redecorated in soft tones, with the chairs upholstered to harmonize with the walls.

In the foyer last night was a bronze bust of William Harris, to whom the theatre is dedicated by his son, Henry B. Harris. The programmes had on the cover a reproduction of the bust and the dedicatory lines:

"In gratitude to my father, whose influence has shaped my career, I have dedicated this theatre.

"HENRY B. HARRIS."

William Harris sold the first tickets that went out of the new box office and William Harris, Jr., was in his place as house manager.

CHAS. FROHMAN WALKS OUT.

With Aid of Crutches He Attends a Rehearsal of John Drew's Play.

Charles Frohman, who has been ill with articular rheumatism for the last nine weeks, was able to walk to the Empire Theatre yesterday to attend a rehearsal of John Drew and his company. Mr. Frohman had the assistance of a pair of crutches which he had used in his apartments at the Hotel Knickerbocker for several days, and the company of Charles Dillingham, Alf Hayman, and his physician, Dr. Clarence C. Rice.

Last Sunday Mr. Frohman was taken to the Knickerbocker Theatre in a wheel chair to see a rehearsal of "The Siren," but yesterday was his first attempt at walking since his illness began. In fact, it was the first time he had been in the Empire Theatre since his return from Europe.

With the Drew rehearsals out of the way Mr. Frohman will start rehearsals of his other early productions in the following order: Maude Adams in "Chantecler," Ethel Barrymore in A. E. W. Mason's "The Witness for the Defense," Billie Burke in Pierre Veber's "The Runaway," Mme. Nazimova in Algernon Boyesen's "The Other Mary," Haddon Chambers's play, "Passers By," and A. W. Pinero's comedy, "Preserving Mr. Panmure."

COL. JOHN J. McCOOK ILL.

Has Serious Heart Attack at His Seabright Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 31.—Col. John J. McCook, one of the most prominent corporation lawyers of New York, is seriously ill at his Summer home here, and it is feared by his friends in the cottage colony that he will not pull through.

Col. McCook has been ill with heart trouble for more than a year, and several times in that period he has been compelled to take to his bed. An attack on last Sunday night about 12:30 o'clock was the most severe since his illness began. Two trained nurses are kept in constant attendance on him. The family physician, Dr. Ruehl Kimball of New York and two other prominent physicians of New York have been in frequent consultation.

Col. McCook is about 65 years old, and has been a Summer resident of this place about thirty-three years. He has been very active in public affairs, and at the time of the McKinley Administration was mentioned for Attorney General of the United States. He is a Trustee of Princeton University and also a Trustee of the Seabright Presbyterian Church.

"BEN-HUR" AGAIN IN LONDON.

Klaw & Erlanger Sign Contract with Theatre Royal for Spring Production.

Klaw & Erlanger signed a contract yesterday with the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, for the production there of "Ben-Hur" on April 6. "Ben-Hur" was presented at Drury Lane in 1901, and was having a successful run when the illness of King Edward interfered with the business of the theatres. This year, at the end of the London engagement, the piece will be sent on a tour of the provinces, having never been played in England outside of London.

At about the same time as the London production J. C. Williamson will stage "Ben-Hur" in Australia, and Klaw & Erlanger will make a new production of the piece in New York, so that the drama will be given simultaneously in three continents.

Helen Ware Appears in "The Price."

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 31.—At Poli's Theatre here to-night Henry B. Harris produced for the first time on any stage "The Price," a modern drama in three acts by George Broadhurst, with Helen Ware in the leading rôle. The play was elaborately staged.

PETER B. SWEENY DEAD AT 86

One of "Big Four" of Tweed Ring Spent His Last Years in New York.

Peter B. Sweeny, who was Commissioner of Parks under Mayor A. Oakey Hall, and one of the members of New York's first Board of Estimate and Apportionment, died Wednesday at the home of his son, Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur Sweeny, at Lake Mahopac, aged 86 years. Mr. Sweeny was Commissioner of Parks at the same time that William M. Tweed was Superintendent of Public Works, and was credited with being one of the "Big Four" under the Tweed régime. He was even nicknamed Peter "Brains" Sweeny because he was characterized as being the "brains" of the Tweed faction.

James Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," had this to say of Mr. Sweeny:

"In 1863 Tweed was elected Permanent Chairman of the General Committee. Not long after he and his friends captured the inner stronghold of the Tammany Society, a more exclusive and hitherto socially higher body, and he became Grand Sachem, with full command, both of the society, with its property and traditional influence, and of its political organization. This triumph was largely due to the efforts of another politician, whose fortunes were hereafter to be closely linked with Tweed's, Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, a lawyer of humble origin, but with some cultivation and considerable talents. The two men were singularly unlike, and each fitted to supply the other's defects."

Mr. Sweeny's father had been a hotel keeper in Hoboken. Mr. Sweeny himself studied law and entered the office of a distinguished lawyer, James T. Brady. He was Public Administrator in 1852, and in 1857 became District Attorney. He resigned his office to go abroad for his health, and observed the municipal improvements under Haussmann in Paris, which gave him many ideas later employed by the Tweed administration in New York. He was one of the board which had charge of the erection of the present County Court House known to this day as the "Tweed Court House" in City Hall Park.

Sweeny was indicted in February, 1872, with his brother, James M. Sweeny, William M. Tweed, and others, but escaped on a nolle prosequi of the District Attorney's office. He then went to Canada, returning to face a civil suit, which he settled with the city for $400,000. He took up his residence thereafter in Paris, France, and was again indicted in 1875 for conspiracy to defraud the city. He was again relieved by a nolle prosequi. After spending twelve years in Paris during the elementary education of his son, Mr. Sweeny returned to this country and spent his last years in this city and vicinity.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

BATTERY PARK.
F. Strets's Band.
PART I.
"Star-Spangled Banner."

Overture, "Maximilian Robespierre"	Litolff
Spanish Ballet Music, "Divertissement Espagnol"	Desormes
Walther's Traumlied from "Die Meistersinger"	Wagner
Selection, "Mlle. Modiste"	Herbert
Suite, "The Four Winds"	Trinkaus

PART II.

Fantasia and Variations, "My Old Kentucky Home"	Dalbey
Cantabile from "Samson et Dalila"	Saint-Saens

Saxophone solo, Frank Strets.

Reminiscences of Scotland	Godfrey
Grand Polonaise, "Mignon"	Thomas
Finale, "American Girl"	Herbert
"Home, Sweet Home."	

WILLIAM H. SEWARD PARK, AT 8 P. M.
J. Kaufman's Band.
PART I.
"Star-Spangled Banner."

March, "Le Prophet"	Meyerbeer
Overture, "Raymond"	Thomas
Valse de Concert, "Ange d'Amour"	Waldteufel
Selection, "Carmen"	Bizet

PART II.

Overture, "Hungarian Lustspiel"	Keler Bela
Humoresque, "A Comical Contest"	Godfrey
"Hunting Scene"	Bucalossi
Inflammatus from "Stabat Mater"	Rossini
Finale, "Ye Ancient"	Reeves
"America."	

WASHINGTON PARK, STAPLETON, S. R.
AT 8 P. M.
H. Damsgaard's Band.
PART I.
"Star-Spangled Banner."

March, "Shoulder to Shoulder"	Kiehr
Overture, "Jolly Robbers"	Suppe
Waltz, "Loveland"	Holzmann
Medley, "All Alone"	Von Tilzer
"Larboard Watch," (duet for two cornets)	Williams

PART II.

March, "Stapleton"	Wendelone McKee
Selection, "Bohemian Girl"	Balfe
Potpourri, "Selected"	R. Hall
Selection, "Martha"	Flotow
March, "Dixie Gray"	Morse
"America."	

THE MAYOR ANSWERS DR. LYMAN ABBOTT

Expresses Surprise That Dr. Abbott Is Not Familiar with Charter Law as He Gives It.

HIS VETO POWER UNCHANGED

Under Rapid Transit Act and by Virtue of Constitution, He Says, He Has Final Say in Franchises.

Mayor Gaynor came out again yesterday in a broadside against the critics of the proposed New York City Charter. This time his attack was directed against the venerable Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, who in a recent letter ventured to find fault with some provisions in the Cullen-Foley Charter bill, as giving the Mayor too large powers, especially in connection with the granting of franchises under the Rapid Transit act, and also the Mayor's recommendations for a small and paid Board of Education.

In the meantime the associate editor of The Outlook, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, had some things to say about the charter in the current issue of that periodical. Col. Roosevelt's editorial on the subject declares the attempt to "impose" or "thrust" upon the people of this city a new charter is merely an attempt to clinch Tammany's control of the city administration. He contrasts the method used in "thrusting the proposed new charter on the City of New York" with the wide publicity that preceded the adoption of the constitutions of the new States of New Mexico and Arizona, though those communities do not have more than one-tenth the population of New York City.

The City Club also made public a blanket protest against the proposed charter in which many of the objections voiced by that organization at the charter hearings were rehearsed, and in which the Mayor's reiterated assertion that under the present charter he has the power to veto subway franchises and contracts that it is proposed to give him in the new charter was met.

This is the Mayor's letter to Dr. Abbott:

Office of the Mayor.
Aug. 31, 1911.

Dear Doctor Abbott:

I have been so busy disposing of false statements about the proposed new Charter that I have neglected your published letter until now. I am trying to help construct, not pull down. We have some people here whose whole notion is to deride, destroy, and embarrass. They never contribute in the way of construction.

The principal objection in your letter you express in these words: "But perhaps the most important of all these increases in the power of the Mayor lies in the provision that a separate and additional approval of the Mayor shall be necessary to the validity of every franchise." I suppose you have learned by this time that instead of being new that provision is in the present Charter and in the rapid transit act, and has existed for a generation. I regretted to see you under the mistaken notion that it is new in the proposed Charter. If you want to take that power away from the Mayor I have no objection on your so arguing. What I object to is the misstatement of fact. Let me say to you further that there is a provision in the Constitution of the State that no railroad franchise can be granted without the consent (I now quote) "of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad." By the Charter of this city for more than a generation the local authorities mentioned in this constitutional provision were the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor acting separately. Several years ago the Board of Aldermen refused to unite with the Mayor in granting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a franchise to construct its tunnel through this city, thereupon the Legislature substituted the Board of Estimate for the Board of Aldermen. And thus the power was vested in the Board of Estimate and the Mayor. Have you not heard of all this, for it is familiar history?

You also complain of that portion of the proposed Charter relating to the examination and qualification of teachers which says that their qualifications shall be ascertained (I now quote) "so far as practicable, by examination, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive." Permit me to say unto you that these are the exact words of the provision of our State Constitution requiring merit and fitness in the civil service to be ascertained for appointment and promotion. And yet you say that under this provision our educational system could be transformed "into a very powerful political system." Our whole civil service system rests on this provision of the Constitution, which cannot be changed, added to or detracted from by the Legislature or any executive authority.

To be entirely frank with you, I do not see how you are led into giving currency to such errors. You mention other things which I have dispelled in my letters to the legislative committee. Whether we should pay the small Board of Education is a thing which I have already expressed myself publicly about several times. You want a small board but do not want the members to be paid. You have never yet let me know how they can give all their time to the city, as they would have to do, for nothing. Voluntary workers give as much or as little of their time as they see fit. All I have ever said is this, namely, that if it is to be an unpaid board then we had better keep our present large board, and let it evolve members with inclination and talent to do the work. I feel certain that I could not possibly get seven fit persons to devote all their time to the work, as they would have to, unless they were paid. It seems to me a perfectly plain proposition.

I should be most glad to have you read the present Charter and then the proposed new Charter and advise me. Sincerely yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Care of The Outlook, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The City Club's criticism of the proposal to give the Mayor the power of separate assent to transit franchises issued under the Rapid Transit act follows a severe arraignment of the entire charter, in which it is said the entire Charter bill is "riddled with jokers." On the transit veto the City Club statement has this to say:

The history of rapid transit legislation makes still clearer the fact that the Mayor's separate and additional consent is not, and never has been, necessary to the approval of franchises and contracts under the Rapid Transit act. Up to 1906 the only power which the City Government had over rapid transit matters was the validating of routes. Here it was necessary to have the "consent of the local authorities" for the use of streets, &c., required by the State Constitution. Sub. 5, Sec. 5 of the Rapid Transit act provides that approval by the Board of Estimate and by the Mayor shall constitute the only consent of local authorities necessary in New York City.

The so-called Gaynor charter, March 31, 1911, did not find the Rapid Transit act ambiguous as to the Mayor's power. It even went further, and struck out the requirement for the Mayor's separate assent, and constituted the Board of Estimate "the sole power, in behalf of the city, to consent to or contract for the use of public property, or any portion thereof or easement therein, for any purpose for which a franchise may be granted." (Gaynor Charter, Sec. 176, p. 95, lines 4-7.)

It was only after the Board of Estimate had disagreed with the Mayor on the disposition of rapid transit matters that these alleged powers were unearthed, and it became necessary to clear up alleged ambiguities in the Rapid Transit act.

The joint Cities Committee of the Legislature was at work all day yesterday behind closed doors at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Last night Senator Thomas H. Cullen, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, said that only technical amendments had been considered. Among these amendments were those having reference to the Controller's auditing power which Senator Cullen said had been restored virtually to what they are under the present Charter. To-day the Public Service Commission will begin a hearing.

To Help Smirl, the Actor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $4 from "J. K." for Harry Smirl, the actor who was found starving in Central Park.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JULIA FENTON ATKINS, wife of Judge T. Astley Atkins, is dead at her home in Yonkers. Mrs. Atkins was a daughter of Benjamin Rockwell, who was a great grandson of Nathan Rockwell of Westchester County, a member of the so-called Committee on Safety, for whose apprehension the British offered large rewards. Mrs. Atkins wrote a paper on celebrated women of Westchester County, which she presented to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Judge Atkins and two children survive.

EDWARD B. KEAR, County Register of Westchester County, died yesterday at the Kear homestead at Yorktown Heights. His death resulted from cancer of the intestines. Mr. Kear was born there forty-five years ago. He was graduated from the Hackettstown (N. J.) Institute, and went into politics when he was 32. He was at one time a Justice of the Court of Sessions, which has since been abolished.

Miss LOUISE WARNER, for twenty-five years a teacher in the Horatio Street Public School, this city, died yesterday morning in the Hackensack (N. J.) Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis. Miss Warner was a member of one of Hackensack's oldest families. She was a daughter of Evarardus Warner and a granddaughter of the Rev. Alexander Warner.

RICHARD P. WILSON of Trenton, a Republican leader of Mercer County, New Jersey, died Wednesday at Belmar. He had been treasurer of the Mercer County Republican Committee for many years, besides being a member of the County Tax Board. He was a Director of the Broad Street National Bank of Trenton, and a Deacon of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN T. TETLEY, who for the last thirty years had been one of the leading citizens of Red Bank, N. J., died at his home there yesterday. Mr. Tetley was born in New York City sixty-three years ago. He was a former Coroner and former Councilman of Red Bank. He left a widow and five children.

GEORGE W. LINDSEY, 56 years old, who started in the employ of the Long Island Express Company as a driver twenty-seven years ago and became Superintendent of its stables in Long Island City, died suddenly at the home of his brother, 34 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Mrs. LESLIE B. SEARS, 28 years old, died Wednesday at Wayland, Mass., of infantile paralysis. She was the wife of Edmund Hamilton Sears, son of Francis B. Sears, Vice President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

The Rev. S. RICE, 60 years old, a prominent Methodist clergyman and editor of The Guide to Holiness, a church publication issued at Philadelphia, died in Seattle, Wash., yesterday.

JOHN KELLOGG, a manufacturer of Amsterdam, N. Y., died yesterday morning at his home there. Mr. Kellogg was a pioneer manufacturer of linseed oil.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be tel

BASEBALL WAR MAY BREAK OUT IN WEST

National Commission Refuses Revolutionary Demands of American Association.

WOULD WIPE OUT OLD LEAGUE

New Clubs Will Be Placed In Association's Circuit If It Decides Not to Operate Under Rules of Organized Baseball.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—The National Baseball Commission to-day not only rejected every demand made upon it by the American Association, but went further in stating that if the American Association decided not to operate under the rules of organized baseball teams would be placed in every city on that circuit. While no mention of a league to do battle with the American Association was made, it was implied to an extent that could not be misunderstood.

The American Association is given until Sept. 10 to give an answer to the Secretary of the commission, and upon this answer will hinge the question that now is foremost in the minds of baseball men, namely, "Will there be a baseball war?"

In its finding the National Commission took pains to place the brunt of the worry on the shoulders of the American Association, and it now rests with that body as to whether or not there will be war.

The finding of the commission in detail follows:

"The commission is unanimous in the conclusion that it is without authority to act on the petition formulated by the American Association at a special meeting held in Chicago on Aug. 1, 1911, for the reason that the concessions applied for can be granted only by amending the National agreement in several places, which requires the affirmative vote of each of the parties thereto, to wit.: The National and American Leagues, parties of the first part, and the National Association, party of the second part.

"Firmly convinced that a disturbance of the delicate adjustment of conditions and relations under which organized baseball has attained prestige and prosperity that will continue as long as its cardinal principles are observed, the commission will recommend to the several parties to the National agreement that the radical and revolutionary requests of the American Association for recognition as an independent organization along the lines of its petition be rejected.

"A high standard of sportsmanship and square dealing with patrons and players in the operation of leagues and conduct of clubs is as essential to the maintenance of the game on an elevated plane as exhibitions of skill and keen competition on the playing field. A strong central government capable of checking club owners as well as controlling players affords the only possible guarantee of the retention by the game of 'absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods,' and unless assured of the 'promotion of their welfare as a class by developing and perfecting them in their profession and enabling them to secure adequate compensation for expertness' the most potent incentive to players to give their best efforts will be impaired. A purity of the pastime cannot be maintained and protection to players in their profession prerogatives cannot be extended by the tribunal of organized baseball beyond its own ranks, the commission deems it dangerous to permit a league to enjoy benefits under the National agreement without assuming all the obligations and responsibilities imposed by membership in one of the parties to the National agreement.

"Practically from the commencement of its connection with the National Association, the American Association has been assertive to the point of aggressiveness in its demands upon the major and minor leagues for special legislation in its behalf. Such concessions as were compatible with the paramount interests of organized baseball have been granted to all Class A clubs. The exercise of the draft by major league clubs on Class A clubs was in 1906 restricted to one player annually from each team. In 1909, through amendments to the National agreement a class was created for the American Association, the Eastern League, and the Pacific Coast League, and additional advantages and privileges, which could not be curtailed without the concurrence of all parties to the National agreement, were conferred on them. This revised National agreement was promulgated by the commission in March, 1909, but was rescinded when the American Association and the Eastern League refused to formally ratify it, although its acceptance by them had been made a matter of record over the signature of the attorney who represented them at the conference with the commission. With this experience in mind the commission is at a loss to determine to what extent the petition now before it is an expression of the real views and purposes of those presented it.

"The preamble to this petition recites that the membership of the American Association in the National Association will expire by limitation on Sept. 6, 1911, and that the petitioner desires to remain in organized baseball, independent of the National Association. A transcript of the records of its annual meeting in 1909, submitted by Secretary Farrell, shows that the life of the National Association was extended to Sept. 6, 1921, the American Association's vote being cast in the affirmative by Mr. Grayson of the Louisville Club, who held the written proxy of President J. B. O'Brien, with the approval of the National Association by the adoption of the motion of Judge Kavanaugh that such recognition be accorded to Mr. Grayson.

"The contention raised by the production of the National Association's records will not be passed on by the commission at this time, but inasmuch as the American Association predicates its petition of Aug. 1 upon its alleged 'freedom of allegiance to the agreement of the National Association after Sept. 6, 1911,' its importance cannot be overestimated.

"The several demands embraced in that petition follow and are discussed in their numerical order:

1. That all leagues and clubs in organized baseball shall respect all contracts, reservations and territorial rights of the American Association, and that the latter shall likewise respect all contracts, reservations and territorial rights of all leagues in organized baseball.

"Each of these rights is fully enjoyed by every league under protection, and no league not in organized baseball should receive special privileges of this character.

2. That in lieu of the one-man draft by the Major Leagues from the American Association, the American Association shall permit the Major Leagues to select one player from each of the American Association clubs at a price of $5,000, such selection to be made on or before July 1 of each year, but the player so selected shall be permitted to finish the season with the club from which he is chosen.

"The drafting privilege cannot be abridged without infringing on the rights of a player to advance in his profession as guaranteed by the third paragraph of the preamble to the National agreement. The number of players, subject to selection from a club in Class A, of which the American Association is a member, was in 1906 restricted to one annually, and many Major League club owners, who approved this amendment of the National agreement, are convinced that this reduction has been perverted from its purpose, to wit: To enable Class A clubs to keep their respective teams practically intact from season to season—to put prohibitive prices on players whose services are sought by National and American League clubs. The proposal of the American Association to permit the selection of one player at a fixed price of $5,000 without regard to his intrinsic value cannot be seriously entertained by practical baseball. Nor is there a valid reason for advancing the period of selection from Sept. 1 to July 1, for not until the latter part of August can a real line be had on the prospects of a player to make good in fast company.

3. That the conditions of Rule 56 of the National agreement shall apply to the American Association as it now applies to major leagues, and that the clubs of the American Association shall have the right to go into the market and purchase players under the same conditions as the major leagues now do.

"The rights of an American Association club under Rule 56 are identical with those of a major League club, except that a player recalled by a minor club [illegible]

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York—Rain.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn—Rain.
Chicago at Philadelphia—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Boston—Rain.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rochester, 5; Jersey City, 0.
Montreal, 7; Newark, 4.
Baltimore, 5; Buffalo, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	72	44	.621	St. Louis	61	55	.526
Chicago	67	44	.604	Cincinnati	53	61	.465
Pittsburgh	70	49	.588	Brooklyn	45	69	.395
Philadelphia	64	52	.552	Boston	30	88	.254

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	77	42	.647	Chicago	61	60	.504
Detroit	74	48	.607	Cleveland	60	60	.500
Boston	62	58	.517	Washington	51	71	.418
New York	63	59	.516	St. Louis	35	85	.292

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	86	43	.667	Montreal	61	66	.480
Toronto	80	49	.621	Jersey City	51	74	.408
Baltimore	74	53	.583	Newark	49	78	.386
Buffalo	64	61	.512	Providence	43	98	.339

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston—2 games.
Cleveland at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia—2 games.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh—2 games.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Toronto.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

with on Aug. 23. That provision is absolutely necessary to prevent collusion between minor League clubs to cover up players and deprive major League clubs of their drafting privileges.

"Should the American Association be accorded equal privileges in recruiting its teams with the National and American Leagues, either as an independent league or as a member of Class A, there is grave reason to apprehend that the control of the most promising players of the Class B, C, and D Leagues would, in many instances, be congested for speculative purposes in American Association clubs, and that the recruiting of major league teams would be seriously handicapped. It is patent to all that the American Association has an advantage as a member of the National Association that more than compensates it for loss of talent by draft. With many players whose major league career is closed, available annually at prices far below those at which graduates into major leagues are held, the American Association is enabled at a comparatively small outlay to balance up the strength of its teams each year, thereby safeguarding itself against a processional race and insuring a profitable patronage for each of its teams.

"The contention that the draft depletes the playing strength of each American Association team at the close of every season is not sustained by statistics. In 1906, when the one-man draft was inaugurated, all but two of the players selected from that league were turned or offered back to the clubs from which they were respectively secured. This disposition was made of all but two players drafted from American Association clubs in 1907; of all but three in 1908; of all but two in 1909, and of three in 1910. It not infrequently happened that the chance to regain the drafted player, when tendered to the club from which he was selected at the draft price as required by the National agreement, was rejected. The aggregate number of drafts from 1906 to 1910, inclusive, from American Association Clubs was 38. Twelve of these players were retained beyond the succeeding season, but a small percentage of them became major league fixtures.

4. That the American Association shall have the right to dispose of players to clubs of lower classification under options on the same terms as the major leagues now do.

"That privilege is enjoyed by the petitioner except for the requirement that unless the recalled player reports before Aug. 23 he is subject to draft, as above stated, and further concessions in this matter would be unwise and impolitic.

5. That the American Association agrees to waive all draft rights from all clubs in organized baseball.

"The views of the commission on this subject appear in its comment on Paragraph 1. It should be rejected because restrictive of the right of a player to advance in his profession.

6. That your honorable body shall be the court to adjust all disputes affecting our interests in baseball affairs, (excepting internal affairs,) and the American Association will pay $800 annually for the support and maintenance of your honorable body.

"The American Association was accorded in the revised National agreement, which it rejected in 1909, the right of appeal from the National board to the commission, which would decline to assume a protectorate over or accept protection fees from an independent league.

"With full appreciation of the importance of organized baseball being permanently represented in the present circuit of the American Association the commission extends to patrons and players its assurance that regardless of the course of the petitioner (the American Association) this territory will continue under protection for an indefinite period. In order that a matter of so much moment may receive proper attention the commission hereby requires the American Association to notify its Chairman by Sept. 10 whether it will continue to operate under the National agreement. In the meantime the Secretary of the commission has directed to withhold payment of draft money for 1911 to American Association clubs until further instructed by the Chairman of the commission.

"T. J. LYNCH,
"B. B. JOHNSON,
"AUGUST HERRMANN,
"National Commission."

Immediately after passing upon the demands of the American Association the commission took up the requests of the Eastern League. While the petitions were not made public it is said the only one of any importance is a plea that the drafting system for Class A clubs be eliminated entirely, and that a straight purchasing system be instituted. The commission will consider their demands further and may not be able to act upon them at this meeting.

The annual drafting process will take place to-morrow.

The appeal of Player Connell of the Springfield, Mass., Club from a decision of the National Board was granted; $75 was remitted from the player's fine and he is required to pay the remaining $25.

Player Brown of Burlington, Iowa, was awarded to the St. Louis Americans. The Detroit club also had a claim on Brown but it was refused

The Buffalo club was fined $100 for playing Player Groh, who was purchased by them from New York under the condition that he was not to be played until waivers had been secured on him.

Application of Player Joy of the Boston Nationals for reinstatement was refused. Joy was suspended for not reporting.

CHIVINGTON'S STATEMENT.

President of A. A. Explains League's Demands of National Commission.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—President Chivington of the American Association issued the following statement to-night:

"The American Association is to-day as important an organization in baseball as the National League was ten years ago in point of value of its franchises, plants, and business prospects.

"Yet the American Association does not ask to be placed on a par with the major leagues. It is willing to continue to contribute the best player of each of its clubs yearly to the National and American Leagues, in order that they may maintain the supremacy that the population of their cities and greater patronage entitles them to.

"It does not ask for separate representation on the National Commission, nor does it seek to take from either the major or minor leagues any rights they now have.

"The second clause, covering the selection by the major leagues of one ball player from each club by purchase, at a fixed price of $5,000, is intended to carry out one of the first principles of organized baseball, enabling capable ball players to advance in their profession. It is also intended to check brokerage in baseball players, one of the most pernicious developments of the present laws governing the purchase and sale of players. With a purchase price of $5,000, only the players whose services are needed would be taken from the American Association.

"The American Association stands ready to make a sacrifice for this change, as the major league clubs would not again be called upon to pay such prices as were paid for Marquard, Hunter, and O'Toole.

"The only advantage sought by the American Association in this respect is that its teams would not be torn to pieces each year.

"The provisions of Rule 56 of the National agreement make it necessary that the American Association should have all players purchased, whether on option or not, report on or before Sept. 1, while the major league clubs are not so restricted. This rule works hardship to many young players who should be allowed to enjoy the advantage of schooling in the American Association.

"The American Association is freed from the National Association by the expiration of its agreement, and prefers not to again become identified with an organization that has shown itself antagonistic to the interests of the American Association in all legislative actions.

"The value of the franchise and the character of the ball parks and plants are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the National game and the population of its cities, and when the importance of the American Association is realized the patrons of baseball throughout the country will understand that the reforms asked for are modest and based upon equity.

"I intend to call a meeting of the American Association in the near future, and until this matter is taken up by my league I cannot say what will happen."

National League Changes.

President Lynch of the National League last night announced approval of the following contracts and releases:

Contracts: With Boston, Harry Gowdy, (assigned by New York;) Denton F. Young, Fuller W. Thompson, and C. Bradley Hogg. With Chicago, J. A. Rowan, (assigned by Philadelphia.) Charles Smith, 1911-1912, and L. Cheney. With Philadelphia, C. G. Curtis, (assigned by Chicago,) and Thomas F. Madden. With Pittsburg, William Kelly.

Releases: By Chicago to Philadelphia, National League, C. G. Curtis. By Philadelphia to Chicago, National League, J. A. Rowan. By Philadelphia to Galveston, Texas League, A. B. Hayes. By Philadelphia to Buffalo, Eastern League, Fred L. Beebe. By Pittsburg to St. Paul, American Association, John A. Flynn.

Ty Cobb Guilty of Auto Speeding.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—Tyrus Raymond Cobb, ball player extraordinary, was found guilty of speeding his automobile when arraigned before Justice Randolph to-day. Sentence was suspended. The officer who arrested the Georgian swore that he was running his automobile at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour. Fifteen miles an hour is the limit prescribed by law where the arrest was made.

Boston Americans to Train In Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 31.—The Boston American League Baseball Club to-day closed a deal to do its 1912 Spring training at Toga, Texas, fifty-nine miles north of Fort Worth.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Rochester.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	5	10	1

Batteries—Justus and Butler; Manser and Mitchell. Umpires—Messrs. Doyle and Byron.

At Montreal.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	10	2
Montreal	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	7	11	1

Batteries—Shontz, Boice, and McCarty; Parsons and Roth. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Kerins.

At Buffalo.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	5	6	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3

Batteries—Adkins and Egan; Merritt and Killifer. Umpires—Messrs. Halligan and Kelly.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

Connecticut League.

All games postponed—Rain.

New England League.

All games postponed—Rain.

New York State League.

All games postponed—Rain.

Tri-State League.

All games postponed—Rain.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 1.
At Memphis—Chattanooga, 4; Memphis, 3;
At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Atlanta, 1.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 8; Birmingham, 0. Birmingham, 4; Montgomery, 3.

South Atlantic League.

At Albany—Albany, 8; Macon, 2. Macon, 4; Albany, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 5; Jacksonville, 2.
At Savannah—Columbia, 2; Savannah, 0

Kerry Football Team's Games.

The annual outing and games of the Kerry football team will be held on Sunday at Celtic Park, L. I. Many prominent athletes will be seen in the games, which will precede the football games between Kerry and Kilkenny. This will be the first game between these two teams in five years. Martin Sheridan will be among the starters in the discus-throwing competition, and has announced his intention of going out for his own world's record. Interest will centre mostly in the football games, as both of the teams that are scheduled to play have been rivals for some time and are now leading their respective leagues.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:45 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Amer. League Park. Adm. 50c. —Adv.

RICHARD WINS MEDAL IN MAPLEWOOD GOLF

St. Andrews Player Leads Field of Fifty In Qualification Round with Score of 77.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 31.—The Maplewood golf tourney opened to-day with over fifty entries in the qualification round. W. L. Richard of St. Andrew's took the gold medal for the low net with a medal score of 77, 2 above the stiff bogey of 75, playing in par figures at the second, third, fourth, and ninth holes, going out for a total of 35, and at the fourteenth and sixteenth holes coming in, getting a total here of 42. His card:

Out .....3 3 4 3 4 4 4 5 5—35
In .....5 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—42—77

In the match play in the afternoon H. F. Andrews of the Albany Golf Club, who qualified fifth, won his match. He will play H. Stockton, Jr., of Princeton to-morrow in the second round, this promising to be the best match of the morning round. The scores of the qualification round were:

W. S. Richard, St. Andrew's, 77; E. H. English, Bethlehem, 78; H. P. Farrington, Woodland, 78; C. H. Brown, St. Andrew's, 78; H. F. Andrews, Albany C. C., 82; H. E. Cushman, Winchester, 83; B. Stockton, Jr., Princeton, 83; C. H. Hart, Colonial, 87; D. E. Meeker, Fox Hills, 87; W. S. Hough, Chevy Chase, 87; W. White, Wykagyl, 87; W. H. Bailey, Maplewood, 88; F. D. Bailey, Maplewood, 88; Judge Gildersleeve, Oakland, 88; J. E. Simpson, Maplewood, 88; M. C. Kiggins, Deal, 88; H. Weatherby, Ardsley, 89; R. H. Fales, Maplewood, 89; E. R. Jostraun, Maplewood, 90; J. W. Gahan, Maplewood, 91; C. H. Harriman, Maplewood, 91; W. W. Owens, Brooklyn, 92; F. H. Bailey, Braeburn, 92; G. H. Musgrave, Commonwealth, 93; F. K. English, Bethlehem, 93; F. H. Burgess, Woodstock, 93; W. M. Payne, Westward Ho., 93; V. P. Burgesser, Bethlehem, 94; J. W. Hopkins, Bellevue, 94; G. W. Carroll, Greenwich, 94; J. S. Farrand, Jr., Detroit, 95; A. A. Alexander, Fairview, 95; C. W. Rowell, Framingham, 95; M. E. Gates, Chevy Chase, 95; H. Pease, Maplewood, 96; J. H. Bragdon, Yale, 96; E. S. Carter, Maplewood, 97; D. M. Staley, Twin Mountain, 98; Dr. Kenny, Maplewood, 99; S. H. Jones, Maplewood, 100; T. A. Shields, Albany, 100; M. V. Bostram, Maplewood, 100; W. B. Gates, Chevy Chase, 101; G. C. Bates, Maplewood, 104; P. W. Sullivan, Harvard, 105; A. C. Gould, Maplewood, 105; H. Nawn, Jr., Wollaston, 105, and R. C. Farnsworth, Twin Mountain, 107.

First Round, Match Play, Championship Division.—Bayard Stockton, Princeton, defeated C. H. Brown, St. Andrew's, 5—4; H. F. Andrews, Albany, defeated R. H. Fales, Maplewood, 8—1; E. E. Simpson, Brooklyn, defeated H. E. Cushman, Winchester, 5—4; H. Weatherby, Ardsley, defeated F. D. Bailey, Brooklyn, 1 up, 20 holes; Murray Kiggins, Deal, defeated D. E. Meeker, Yale, 1 up; H. P. Farrington, Woodland, defeated W. B. Bailey, Brooklyn, 4—2; E. H. English, Bethlehem, defeated W. S. Hough, Chevy Chase, 8—7; W. L. Richard, St. Andrew's, defeated Wallace White, 4—3.

Second Division.—F. H. Bailey, Braeburn, defeated F. K. English by default; J. W. Hopkins, Bellevue, defeated G. W. Carroll, Greenwich, 2 up; V. B. Burgesser, Bethlehem, defeated G. H. Musgrave, Commonwealth, 2—1; W. M. Payne, Westward Ho, defeated A. A. Alexander, Fairview, 6—4; J. W. Gahan, Maplewood, defeated C. W. Rowell, Framingham, 3—2; E. R. Gastram, Maplewood, defeated F. M. Burgess, North Woodstock, 2 up; O. H. Harriman, Maplewood, defeated W. A. Faxon, Maplewood, 3—2; J. S. Farrand, Detroit, defeated W. W. Owens, Brooklyn, 1 up.

TRIPLE TIE IN GOLF.

Heavy Rains Submerge Parts of Van Cortlandt Park Course.

A triple tie for low score honors marked the efforts of the contestants in the opening round of the annual tournament for the Herald Cup over the public links at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The leaders were D. P. Healy, J. P. Buckbee, Jr., both unattached, and F. M. Gould of the New York Golf Club, all with scores of 82.

Because of the storm the committee decided to postpone the first match round scheduled for yesterday afternoon until this morning. This will cause a change in the tournament which cannot be finished by to-morrow evening. Just when the final round will be run off is at present undecided and may be left to the pleasure of the finalists. This rather unusual proceeding of calling a halt in a golf tournament was made necessary by the weather, for as the day advanced some of the greens became half submerged.

Though hard luck stories were the rule there was one contestant, A. J. Pugliese of the Schoolmen's Golf Club, who had no cause to complain. His third shot to the home hole left his ball lying at the edge of the pond considerably short of the green, yet his mashie shot had the good fortune to drop the ball into the hole for a 4. This tied him with two others for last place in the first division, but on the play-off, Pugliese fell by the wayside.

Considering the conditions the scoring of the leaders was remarkable. To get around in 82 is creditable golf at Van Cortlandt. Healy finished with 3 fives, good work considering that the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth holes were all long ones, the seventeenth being more than five hundred yards. The scores:

FIRST THIRTY-TWO.—D. P. Healy, unattached, 82; F. M. Gould, New York G. C., 82; J. P. Buckbee, Jr., unattached, 82; J. P. Downey, New York G. C., 83; J. M. Clark, Amherst, 85; C. W. Brocker, New York G. C., 85; Percy Platt, unattached, 85; W. F. Purcell, New York G. C., 86; Donald Carr, New York G. C., 87; A. E. Clark, unattached, 88; P. F. Gilmartin, New York G. C., 89; P. H. Davis, unattached, 89; M. C. Kammer, unattached, 91; C. M. H. Atherton, unattached, 91; A. A. Clarke, unattached, 91; J. S. Anderson, Scottish-American, 91; George Johnston, Scottish-American, 92; R. S. Costigan, Schoolmen's G. C., 92; J. A. Boot, New York G. C., 92; H. B. Martin, Newspaper G. C., 92; A. H. Harrison, unattached, 93; Dr. G. T. Smith, unattached, 93; E. R. Alexander, Forest Park, 94; W. T. Ebert, Scottish-American, 94; E. R. Maguire, Schoolmen's G. C., 96; F. H. Brown, Scottish-American, 96; D. G. McConnell, New York G. C., 96; Dr. E. M. Mendel, New York G. C., 97; Dr. A. Nicoll, New York G. C., 98; Dr. T. W. Martin, New York G. C., 98; J. S. Lothian, unattached, 98; L. Rosenfeld, unattached, 99.

SHERMAN BOYS BOTH WIN.

Thomas M. Captures First Day's Honors in Yahnundasis Golf.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Two sons of Vice President Sherman participated in the first day's play of the third annual invitation golf tournament of the Yahnundasis Golf Club here to-day. Thomas M. Sherman carried off the honors in the qualifying round by making the eighteen holes in 79, and won the gold medal and fob offered for the lowest score. Both he and his brother Sherrill won in the first round this afternoon. Rex Crouse of the Yahnundasis featured the play by making the third hole, 132 yards, in one. The first division summaries:

T. M. Sherman, Yahnundasis, defeated C. M. Enslee, New Rochelle, 4 up and 3 to go; F. C. Millspaugh, Sadaquada, Utica, defeated E. P. Wilkin, Sadaquada, 5 and 4; E. E. Giles, Pittsburgh, defeated C. M. Hickman, Rome, 6 and 4; Sherill Sherman, Yahnundasis, defeated A. M. Kingsley, Kenwood, 4 and 2; Gardner White, Flushing, L. I., defeated C. Halsted, Yahnundasis, 6 and 5; G. W. Smith, Kenwood, defeated F. W Stevens, Morristown, N. J., 5 and 4; H. D. Pixley, Sadaquada, defeated L. Devereux, Sadaquada, 6 and 5.

Western Women Play Semi-Finals.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Miss Alva Sanders of Midlothian won her match in the woman's Western golf championship semi-finals to-day, defeating Mrs. Percy Manchester of Skokie, 2 and 1. Miss Caroline Painter, also of Midlothian, defeated Mrs. E. R. Whitcomb of Milwaukee, 2 and 1, the finish of the match being spectacular. When Miss Painter and Mrs. Whitcomb reached the ninth hole Miss Painter was 5 down. As soon as they were pointed toward the eighteenth hole Miss Painter won the tenth hole and then the eleventh. The twelfth was halved, after which the Midlothian player took the next five holes.

Schlechter One Point In Lead.

CARLSBAD, Aug. 31.—Most of the games left unfinished in previous rounds of the international chess tourney were disposed of yesterday, the results being as follows: Duras beat Leonhardt; Cohn lost to Niemzowitsch; Jaffe lost to Teichmann. The games between Teichmann and Leonhardt, Suechting and Chotimirski, Salwe and Perlis, Alapin and Chajes, and Duras and Vidmar were drawn.

The eighth round was contested to-day as follows: Vidmar lost to Cohn; Marshall beat Rubinstein; Schlechter lost to Rotlewi; Salwe beat Fahrni; Jaffe lost to Alechine; Johner beat Kostic; Spielmann beat Chotimirski; Loewenfisch lost to Perlis; Jaffe lost to Chajes, and Teichmann beat Niemzowitsch. The Tartakower-Leonhardt, Burn-Duras, and Suechting-Rabinowitsch games were drawn.

The record to date: Schlechter, 7; Teichmann, 6; Alechine and Marshall, 5½ each; Jaffe, Chotimirski, Burn, Cohn, Suechting, and Rotlewi, 4½ each; Rubinstein, Johner, Chajes, Perlis, Salwe, and Duras, 4 each; Kostic, Tartakower, and Niemzowitsch, 3½ each; Leonhardt, Vidmar, and Spielmann, 3 each; Loewenfisch and Alapin, 2½ each; Fahrni, 2, and Rabinowitsch, 1.

Automobile Races at Guttenberg.

Application has been made to the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association for a sanction for another race meeting at the Guttenberg track, to be held Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30, and entry blanks will be issued as soon as the list of events has been approved. The races will be for non-stock cars, and there will be a free-for-all and a handicap event, as well as an Australian pursuit race. Information and entry blanks can be obtained from the promoter, Henry Shaffer, 308 Jefferson Street, Union, N. J.

Champion Riflemen Honored.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop to-day sent a commendatory letter to Lieut. I. F. Dortch, Captain of the navy rifle team, which, in competition with the army, Marine Corps, and militia, won the United States Service rifle match at Camp Perry, Ohio, yesterday.

The Best Thing in the World for "that Tired Feeling"!
There is a Peculiarly Refreshing Quality about
Imperial Gold Label Beer
Bottled only by the Brewers, BEADLESTON & WOERZ, New York. Order from any dealer.
It is so Sparkling, so Pure, so Snappy, so Delicious!

TOO ROUGH FOR BOATS.

Strong Gale and Rain Prevent Elimination Trials in Huntington Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 31.—By reason of the strong easterly gale that kicked up a rough sea in Huntington Bay to-day the Race Committee of the Motor Boat Club of America was forced to postpone further elimination races for the international trophy until Friday and Saturday. It is understood that all the boats will be ready to start in the next race. The Dixie IV., having been chosen as one of the defenders, will not start in any race until Monday, when the cup races begin. Soon after daylight the steam lighter Commissioner, having on board the British challengers Pioneer and Tyreless in charge of three engineers, arrived from New York after a rough passage. The engineers were unable to come ashore until afternoon on account of the rough water. Lieut. Noel Robins, R. N., who will steer the Duke of Westminster's hydroplane Pioneer in the cup races, did not arrive at the Chateau Des Beaux Arts to-day, but he is expected to-morrow.

W. H. Fauber, the inventor of the hydroplane, who is stopping there, said this morning:

"I expect both the Vita II. and the Viva to show good speed in the next race if the water is smooth. The Vita II. has five 'steps' and the Viva one, like the Dixie IV. The Disturber II., which, I understand, is now in good shape, ought to show up well. She made 37.68 miles an hour at Peoria in July."

Mr. Fauber designed the Duke of Westminster's Pioneer and Rear Commodore J. Stuart Blackton's Vita II. and Viva, as well as other hydroplanes here and abroad.

Speaking of the performance of the Dixie IV. on Wednesday, Vice Commodore Frederick K. Burnham, her helmsman, said to-day that it is difficult to understand, when the weight is considered, how the boat, which has cost to date some $41,000, can be driven at such great speed.

"You may be surprised to know," said he, "that over 10,000 pounds is being sent through the water at the speed of a railroad train. The hull of the boat weighs 2,000 pounds and the engines about 7,000. Then there is 100 pounds of oil, 800 pounds of gasoline, and five men weighing about 800 pounds to be added."

Commodore Burnham declares that the mental and physical strain of steering the Dixie IV. at fifty miles an hour is greater than when he drove an automobile at 100 miles an hour on the beach at Ormond, Fla.

National Bouts Off.

Because of the almost absolute lack of financial support last night at the scheduled bout at the National Sporting Club, only a handful of spectators being in attendance, the fight between Pal Moore and Tommy Murphy was postponed one week by the management, it being intimated by Tom O'Rourke that he did not want "such good boys" to fight for their percentage of the money that was in the house.

This announcement was made before any of the "prelims" had been staged, and those who wanted to get rain checks were told to go to the box office, otherwise their coupons would be good for next week's encounter, when the same men will be brought together.

Cincinnati and Chicago Nines Win.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31.—Cincinnati defeated Denver in a game featured by heavy hitting 11 to 8 and Chicago overwhelmed St. Louis 15 to 4 in the elimination contests in the tournament of the Union Printers' National Baseball League.

9332 smiles to-day.

Miles of four-in-hands go on sale—the season's clean-up of a manufacturer who makes no scarfs to sell for less than 50c.

With the clean-up of our own 50c four-in-hands—and a few $1 values.

25c.

Smiles for boys, too.

A Sale of boys' "Star" neglige shirts—some with collars attached.

984 formerly $1.00
624 formerly $1.50
180 formerly $1.75
144 formerly $2.50

65c.

Ending with odds and ends of Fall overcoats.

Youths' sizes—32 to 35 chest.

$7.50.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

Frisbie Collars
FRISBIE, COONEY & KANE TROY, N.Y.
At Most Good Shops
25 cents for Two

Automobile Exchange
Most effective medium for selling, buying, or renting used cars, Auto Tires, and accessories.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.
ADVERTISING RATES per agate line: One insertion, 25c.; three insertions a week, including one on Sunday, 60c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.05.

USED CARS FOR SALE.
AUTOMOBILES.
Green's Purchasing Agency, old Equitable Building, 1,587-1,589 Broadway, corner 48th St. Used automobiles of the highest grades can be purchased from us at sacrifice prices. We have the largest show rooms in the city and the greatest variety of cars to select from. All makes, from $125 to $3,000. Demonstrations cheerfully given. Satisfactory time payments arranged.

Renault 80-H. P. limousine; beautiful; sound condition fully equipped; when new cost $7,000; 1908 model; price for immediate purchase, $2,500. 'Phone 5073 Morningside before 10 A. M.

CHALMERS "FORTY" TOURING car, rebuilt and repainted. G. Dow, 1,637 Broadway, New York.

CHALMERS cars, rebuilt, repainted, and guaranteed. C. Dow, 1,637 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.
For Hire.—Up-to-date Packard cars; week or month. Wm. Strathmann, 1,778 Broadway. Telephone 2686—Riverside.

Beautiful six-cylinder, large, seven-passenger touring car, $3 per hour. Lamendorf, 4 Audubon.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.
Booklet explains WHY our Course is best. STEWART AUTO ACADEMY, 333 West 54th St., (near Broadway.) "Founded on Honesty." "Prospers on Merit."

Automobiles
Ready Reference for Buyers
ABBOTT-DETROIT MOTOR COMPANY, 1670 Broadway, cor. 53d St. Telephone 7166-7167 Columbus.
ALL MAKES Bought, Sold & Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 Broadway.
AUTOCAR: Commercial—Pleasure. 422-430 W. 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 8000.
BENZ Auto Import Co. of America, 244-6-8 West 54th St., N. Y.
BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 53d & 54th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.
CORBIN 1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) 'Phone 5903 Columbus.
CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Storage. Columbus Circle. Tel. 7700 Col.
FIAT "THE MASTER CAR." Fiat Automobile Co., 1,778 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.
KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.
NATIONAL Poertner Motor Car Co., 1,922 B'way, cor. 64th St. 'Phone 8180-1 Col.
"SIMPLEX" "Made in N. Y. City." 1960-62 B'way. Tel. 8158 Col.
WHITE White Co., B'way & 62d St. 'Phone 2953 Col.
AUTOMOBILE BODIES.
ROTHSCHILD & COMPANY, 57th St. and 11th Av. Tel. 4887—Col.
AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.
TIRES, Guaranteed and unguaranteed. All Makes. STAR TIRE CO., 1956 B'way, near 52d St. Tel. 6626 & 6627 Col.
SPLITDORF-MAGNETO Walton Av. & 132th St. Branch, 1,870 Broadway.
AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small shop system. Booklet, 344 West 57th St.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

WARNING!

Because of some misleading statements which have been made concerning the right to tear down advertising signs on the public highways under the new law going into effect September 1st, we wish to call attention to the fact that all signs of

The O. J. Gude Co., N.Y.

are built on private property, under leasehold.

Tampering with these signs will be punishable under the laws governing the destruction of private property, and $25.00 reward will be given for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any offenders.

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
The Standard of RYE Whiskey
Guaranteed Pure RYE Whiskey Under National Pure Food Law Serial Number 2165
NOT BLENDED
NOT ADULTERATED
SOLD ONLY IN OUR SEALED BOTTLES EVERYWHERE
NEVER SOLD IN BULK
WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

There Are Many New Models
But Are They All New

DELIVERY OF MAIL BY THE AIR ROUTE

Experiment to be Tried at Nassau Aviation Meet on Long Island, Sept. 23-30.

Delivering mail by aeroplane is the latest innovation to be experimented with at the coming meet of the Nassau Aviation Corporation, to be held at Nassau Boulevard on Sept. 23-30. The scheme has been successfully tried in France, but not in this country.

Managers of the meet are negotiating with Pierre Vedrines, winner of the flight from Paris to Madrid, to have him give a series of experiments with the aeroplane, tending to prove its practical use. The managers of the meet are specially anxious to have him repeat his successful demonstration on Aug. 13 in France, which showed that the aeroplane is practicable for the rapid transportation of mail matter.

Former Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is interested in the meeting, expects to make an arrangement with the Post Office Department for testing the first Aero Mail Service in this country as an interesting feature of this event. The same experiment is now being tried by the postal authorities of England and France. The mail will probably be carried by aeroplane from some sub-station near Brooklyn over an airline distance of nineteen miles to the airdrome, at Nassau Boulevard.

On the first of a series of ten tests under the direction of the French postal system Vedrines left Issy-les-Moulineaux, near Paris, with mail aboard at 5:07 P. M., and arrived at Deauxville, near Trouville, 112 miles from Issy, at 6:50 P. M., in a flight of 1 hour and 40 minutes, which is at the rate of 65 miles an hour, beating express trains' regular time by 1 hour and 19 minutes. Mail packets were dropped at Mantes-sur-Seine, Evreux, and Lisieux. The British Postal Department will soon test a special Aero Postal Service over the 21 miles between London and Windsor. Letters dropped into the aero post boxes at public places will be collected by carrier, and delivered to a central station, from which a postal aeroplane will leave, carrying sealed letter bags strapped upon the machine. After a flight of a half hour the mail arriving at Windsor will be forwarded from that point by train. At the speed maintained by Vedrines in the Paris experiment letters could be sent from New York to Philadelphia in the morning, and the sender will receive a reply the same afternoon.

The Nassau Aviation Corporation was formed yesterday to conduct the international aviation meeting on Sept. 23 to Sept. 30, inclusive. Incorporation papers have been prepared to file with the Secretary of State. The election of Directors and officers is expected to take place today. Former Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff has returned to the Boston aviation meet in the interests of the New York meeting. Announcement of the full list of entries and prizes will not be made until these are completed.

Morningside A. C. Games Sunday.

The Morningside Athletic Club of Harlem will hold its Fall games on next Sunday at Macomb's Dam Park, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The club members have been out on the oval at every opportunity, and are said to be in fine shape for the games. Several new club records are looked for when the athletes get into action, as many of the best men of the club have shown marked improvement. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded in the events, which are: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, two-mile run, and twelve-pound shot put.

No Racing at Readville.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 31.—Continued rainy weather caused the postponement again to-day of the Grand Circuit harness races.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Special orders, Aug. 26, amended so as to direct Capt. J. D. Clifford, Quartermaster, to proceed to Newport News, Va.

First Lieut. H. G. Ford, Medical Corps, to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., by Sept. 5, for examination of candidates for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army.

Following officers will report to Retiring Board on call at San Francisco, Cal., for examination: Cols. T. C. Woodbury, W. C. Butler, and J. S. Rogers, and Lieut. Col. R. E. Turner, Infantry.

Capt. H. J. Hatch, Coast Artillery Corps, to Fort Monroe, Va.

First Lieut. F. T. Koyle, Medical Reserve Corps, to Fort Monroe, Va., as Surgeon of transport Kilpatrick.

Major J. H. Ford, Medical Corps, to Tenth Infantry, San Antonio, Texas.

First Lieuts. G. E. Pariseau and G. B. Jones, Medical Corps, assigned to Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. R. D. Bates, Coast Artillery Corps, from Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to proper station.

Transfers and assignments of Coast Artillery Corps officers: Capt. H. S. Miller, assigned to 138th Company; First Lieut. W. R. McCleary, transferred from 137th to 118th Company; First Lieut. G. A. Wildrick, transferred from Fifth to Eighty-ninth Company; First Lieut. A. G. Campbell, transferred from 141st to 168th Company; First Lieut. J. P. Smith, transferred from 114th to 101st Company; First Lieut. W. C. Knight transferred from Seventieth to Thirty-eighth Company; First Lieut. M. S. Keene, transferred from Seventy-second to 121st Company; First Lieut. O. B. Lowenson, transferred from 120th to 153d Company; First Lieut. O. H. Schrader, transferred from 130th to 102d Company; Second Lieut. W. N. Porter, transferred from 168th to 145th Company; Second Lieut. W. L. Clay, assigned to 117th Company; Second Lieut. R. Chandler, transferred from Seventeenth to 119th Company; Second Lieut. E. S. Harrison, assigned to 102d Company; Second Lieut. L. R. Curtis, transferred from 102d to 130th Company; Second Lieut. C. A. Chapman, assigned to Seventy-second Company; Second Lieut. R. Walsh, assigned to Eighty-third Company; Second Lieut. E. B. Dennis, assigned to 152d Company, and Second Lieut. J. E. Sloan, transferred from 118th to 141st Company.

The Navy.

Lieut. M. F. Draemel commissioned a Lieutenant in the navy from July 1; Ensign W. M. Sherlock, Jr., resignation accepted, to take effect Sept. 7.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Vulcan, Manly, and Standish, at Norfolk; Potomac, at Hampton Roads; Maystant, at Boston; Peoria, at Santiago; Caesar, at Charleston; Marblehead, at San Francisco; Paulding, at Gardiners Bay; Preston, at Newport.

Sailed—Iowa and Massachusetts, from Annapolis for Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ROLAND
59th St., Between Madison & Park Avs., Block from Grand Plaza. Entrance to Central Park.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 PER DAY.
DOUBLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.00 PER DAY.
Family Hotel for Permanent and Transient Guests.

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
118 W. 57th St. and 109-121 W. 58th St.
Refined & Exclusive. Rooms & Suites on Lease or at Monthly Rental. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE.
Travelers' Co., 20 West 34th St. Tel. 3473 Murray.

LUCHOW'S
106 to 112 East 14th St. Tel. 1480—Stuyvesant.
FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT.
A LA CARTE. TABLE D'HOTE.
Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA.
WURZBURGER HOFBRAU.
Pilsener Genossenschafts-Brauerei
GRAND PRIX—Brussels Exposition, 1910.

Herald Square Hotel 34 St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Port Arthur Chinese Restaurant., Alc., Tdh. 7 & 9 Mott St. See Rys. Telegram.

MORETTI Tel. 614 Murray. Lunch, 11 to 2.

NEWPORT TENNIS SET BACK.

International Preliminaries at West Side Club May Be Postponed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—Rain made the playing of the final match in the National lawn tennis tournament impossible to-day, and it was postponed for another day. President James Dwight of the National Association said to-day that the matter of having a day of rest between the final and the challenge match would be left to the players to decide, in view of the days of enforced idleness this week.

President Dwight to-day received a cablegram announcing that the English players in the preliminary matches to determine the challengers for the Davis International Cup, now held in Australia, would arrive in New York on Sept. 8. The dispatch asked, on behalf of the visiting players, that the matches, which are scheduled to be played at the West Side Tennis Club in New York on Sept. 7, 8, and 9, be postponed for a few days, in order that the Englishmen might have a full week ashore before beginning play.

Dr. Dwight sent word of the request to Robert D. Wrenn of New York, Vice President of the association, and requested him to communicate with the officials of the West Side Club.

Late in the evening Dr. Dwight received word from New York that the West Side Committee did not take kindly to the request for a change of date. That every detail had been arranged for the playing of the matches next week according to the original plans, and that the English players be advised of these facts upon their arrival.

MORE BRIGHTON ENTRIES.

Elgin Race Winner Will Be Among the Starters on the Beach Track.

Three more entries for the automobile race meet at Brighton Beach Saturday and Monday were received last night. Hughie Hughes, winner of the Kane County Trophy at the Elgin meet the other day and third in the Elgin Trophy race, entered with his Mercer. Hughes entered in seven of the events to be run during the two days. S. W. Fromm of Brooklyn made an entry of a Rainier. This will be Fromm's first appearance at a meet at the motordrome this year.

The third entry was that of one of the most clever drivers in the country to-day, Cyrus Patschke.

This rounds out one of the best programmes of high-powered cars and high-class drivers that has ever been prepared for the Brighton Beach track. There will be Burman, with his 200 horse power Benz; the 200 horse power Mercedes, the 200 horse power Hotchkiss, and the 110 horse power Benz in the free for all. Cobe with his powerful Jackson, Hughes with his Mercer, Richter with his Opel, Sheets with his National, and Louis Disbrow. The races will start at 2:30 P. M. each day.

Otto Rost, who was suspended at the last meet held at the motordrome July 3 and 4, when he showed carelessness in the handicap, will not be reinstated in time for the Labor Day meet.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—There has been a decided fall in pressure over the Northeast, and to-night a narrow trough of comparatively low pressure extends from Georgia to Southern New England. Pressure is still abnormally high over Northeast Canada, and very heavy and general rains occurred over the States covered by the low area above mentioned. There was no other rainfall of consequence, except in Florida.

Low temperatures continue in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Upper Ohio Valley. Elsewhere they have risen generally, with a return to Summer conditions in the Missouri Valley.

Rains will continue Friday in the Atlantic Coast States as far south as South Carolina, followed by generally fair weather Saturday. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday, with rising temperatures Friday in the Ohio Valley, and on Saturday in the Atlantic States.

Winds along the New England Coast will be brisk northeast to north, becoming variable Saturday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk, becoming variable Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south and southwest.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have moderate to brisk north winds and rain Friday morning, followed by fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Friday; rain in extreme south portion; slightly warmer in interior; moderate to brisk north winds.

New Jersey—Cloudy Friday; rain in the eastern portion; slightly warmer in the western portion; moderate to brisk north winds. Saturday, fair and warmer.

New England—Cloudy Friday; rain in the eastern portion; brisk north winds. Saturday, fair and slightly warmer.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and slightly warmer Friday. Saturday, fair and warmer; light to moderate north winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	66	57	4 P. M.	74	59
6 A. M.	64	59	6 P. M.	72	60
9 A. M.	68	60	9 P. M.	72	59
12 M.	74	58	12 P. M.	71	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 3:20 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 11:40 A. M. Humidity, 97 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Boats operated by this Company DO NOT land at West 23d St. or at Dreamland Pier. Buy tickets ONLY at Iron Steamboat Co.'s box offices.
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET
9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER
9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK
10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:35, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:28, 9:25, 10:45 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.
Inc. Admission to Steeplechase Park.
FISHING BANKS, STEAMER TAURUS
Leaves 129th St., N. R., 7:20 A. M.; Pier (new) 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c; Ladies, 50c; Children, 25c.

Rockaway Beach
Steamer "Grand Republic"
Lv. Yonkers, 8:45 A. M. sharp. Lv. W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M., *1:15 P. M. Lv. Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Leave Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:45 P. M. Trip marked * transfers to St. Grand Republic.
Round Trip tickets, 50c; Children, 25c. Include adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway.

New York's Best & Most Popular
BRIDGEPORT
Excursion Splendid Stmr. MONTAUK
SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY.
Lve. W. 151st St. 9:30 A. M., ft. of Market St., N. R., 10:15 A. M., & E. 24th St. 10:45 A. M.
Round Trip 75c
2 hrs. stop B'port. Pier N. 7 P. M. Cafe & the service, residential band, vocal entertainment.
Dancing. No crowding. Wireless demonstration. For staterooms & information phone 8476 Spring.

International Motor Boat Races
Sept. 4, 5, 6
For the British International Trophy between British challengers Maple Leaf III., Pioneer, Tyreless III. vs. American Defenders.
Steamer will leave pier foot East 24th St. each race day at 9:30 A. M. Caterer on board. Fare, $2.50. Season Tickets, $5.00.
MOTOR BOAT PUBLISHING CO.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
EVERY SUNDAY $1.50
Via Long Island R. R. special [illegible] train to Monauk, thence by Motor Boat to Block Island. For particulars [illegible]

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

AUTUMNAL EXCURSION
TO THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
Sept. 9 to Sept. 29 Inclusive
A grand scenic trip. You'll enjoy every minute of it. Golf, tennis, riding, driving, mountain climbing—
ROUND TRIP FARES FROM NEW YORK
To the Following White Mountains Points:

	Via Springfield (All Rail.)	Via Fall River Line and Boston
Bethlehem	$10.00	$9.00
Bretton Woods	10.00	† 8.65
Crawfords	10.00	*10.75
Fabyan	10.00	
Twin Mountain	10.00	
Jefferson	10.25	9.15
Lancaster	10.25	9.25
Maplewood	10.00	9.00
Littleton	9.50	9.00
Profile House	10.00	9.50
Weirs		7.00
Wolfeboro		7.00
Centre Harbor		7.00
Colebrook		10.25
Intervale		7.75
No. Conway		7.75
No. Woodstock		7.75

†Via Intervale. *Via No. Woodstock.
Send for free illustrated booklet giving full information.
Write Advertising Bureau, Room 798, South Station, Boston, Mass.
For tickets and parlor car space, call or send to
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway—NEW ENGLAND LINES

Labor Day Outing
On Great, Swift Day Line Steamer
HENDRICK HUDSON
To Kingston Point
(The foot of the Catskills)
and Return
200 Miles for $2
Leave Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M.
LABOR DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
To West Point
Steamer Mary Powell
Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.
Return to New York by boat or rail, $1.10.
Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc. This excursion made daily, except Sunday.

UP THE HUDSON
SUNDAY & LABOR DAY
To HIGHLAND FALLS, FISHKILL and NEWBURGH
STR. BENJ. B. ODELL, (NEW)
From Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Returning, leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M., HIGHLAND FALLS, 7 P. M. The only steamer leaving Highland Falls after Dress Parade at West Point.
ROUND TRIP 90c.
Music—Restaurant—No Bar.
Hotel Beaconcrest, on historic Mount Beacon, reached by Central Hudson boats and Incline Railway.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND
Refined amusements amid refined surroundings. Cleanest, safest bathing on the Atlantic coast. SCHEDULE OF BOATS:—From Battery Landing, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, and 5 P. M. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, 5 and 7:30 P. M.
RETURNING 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, and 7 P. M. On Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

Labor Day EXCURSIONS
LAKE HOPATCONG, $1.00
Every Sunday and Labor Day
Leave W. 23rd St. 8:50; Liberty St. 9:00 a. m.
MAUCH CHUNK, $1.50
Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4th
Leave W. 23rd St. 8:50; Liberty St. 9:00 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY, $2.50
Sunday, Sept. 3rd
Leave W. 23rd St. 7:50; Liberty St. 8:00 a. m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

GLEN ISLAND
ROUND TRIP 50 CTS. BOATS
DAILY, lv. Battery 9:45, 11:15, 1:30, 3:30, 5:15, 7; E. 24th St. ½ hr. later; SUN., Battery, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30; E. 24th St. ½ hr. later; E. 138th St., Bronx, 12:30; children under 10 free except Sun. Music. Refreshm. McAllister Stmb. Co.
SPECIAL MOONLIGHT TRIPS BATTERY 7 P. M. E. 24TH ST. 7:30.

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Halcyon and Observation, around New York Harbor and Manhattan Island. Daily from Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30 and 2:30. SEE THE OCEAN, Sandy Hook Lightship and Forts. Trips daily, 1:15, returning 5.
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UP THE SOUND
LAST SUNDAY EXCURSION
OUT OF NEW YORK
BRIDGEPORT $1.00 Round Trip
AND RETURN
SUNDAY, SEPT. 3, at 10:30 A. M., from Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., by Fast and Commodious Twin Screw Steel Steamship HARTFORD, stopping about TWO hours at Bridgeport, Ct. Telephone 2700 Beekman.

Magnificent S. S. "Arabic" leaves Feb. 1, rates $400 up including shore excursions; 71 enchanting days. Stop-over privileges. Round World Tours Sept 19, Oct. 21 and monthly until January. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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FALL RIVER LINE
Via Newport and Fall River, Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE
Via Providence. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M., daily except Sundays. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, to New Bedford-Buzzards Bay resorts, Marthas Vineyard-Nantucket. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 32d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
BRIDGEPORT LINE. Lv. Pier 27, E. R., week days, 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M., Sats., 2:00 P. M. Lv. foot of E. 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sats., 2:30 P. M.; Sundays 8:30 P. M. Strs. BRIDGEPORT and NAUGATUCK.
NEW HAVEN LINE. Lv. Pier 32, E. R., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 32d St., week days 3:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
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In place of "YALE" & "HARVARD." Daily, including Sundays, at 4 P. M., from Pier 15, N. R., foot Barclay Street. Due to arrive at Boston following day at about 8:30 A. M.
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Over Labor Day take the fascinating trip on the Hudson, visit Lake George, Lake Champlain, Saratoga and other Adirondack resorts.
REDUCED FARES via connecting railroads from Albany and Troy to many points North over the holiday.
PEOPLES LINE To Albany
Str. C. W. Morse (even dates Sept.) Adirondack, (alternating), Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M.; W. 129th St., 6:45 P. M. daily (Sunday included). Observation and Palm Room a new feature.
CITIZENS LINE To Albany & Troy
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"The Popular Searchlight Route."

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New Management. Improved Service.
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$1 MANHATTAN LINE TO ALBANY
ROUND TRIP
Steamer leaves Pier [illegible] daily, including Sundays, at 4 P. M. Landing Union Dock, foot of [illegible] St., N. Y. [illegible] GOOD 10 DAYS. [illegible] Albany at 7:30 A. M. [illegible] Tickets at W. 129th St., N. Y.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 22, East River, foot of Pike St., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. Connections [illegible] River resorts. [illegible]
Saugerties Boat

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ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS
The Largest & Finest Steamer in the World.
TRIPLE SCREW
45,324 TONS
882½ FT. LONG
OLYMPIC
SAILS
SEPT. 9, Noon
SEPT. 30, Noon
French a La Carte Restaurant.
Turkish and Electric Baths, Swimming Pool, Four Elevators, Gymnasium, Verandah Cafe, Palm Court.
Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 9:30 A.M. | Minneapolis, Sept. 2, 1:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Sept. 2, 10:00 A.M. | Oceanic, Sept. 2, 12:00 Noon

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Philadelphia.....Sept. 2 | New York.....Sept. 16
St. Louis.....Sept. 9 | St. Paul.....Sept. 23

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic.....Sept. 2, noon | Majestic.....Sept. 16
OLYMPIC (new)..Sept. 9, noon | Oceanic.....Sept. 23
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Adriatic.....Sept. 7, noon | Baltic.....Sept. 27
Cedric.....Sept. 14, noon | Celtic.....Sept. 28

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minneapolis....Sept. 2, 1 P.M. | Minnehaha..Sept. 16
Minnetonka.Sept. 9, 10:30 A.M. | Minneapolis.Sept. 23

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland.....Sept. 2 | Kroonland.....Sept. 16
Lapland (new)....Sept. 9 | Finland.....Sept. 23

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Large and Luxurious
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SAILS SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 11 A. M.
Speed 13.26 knots. 11 days to Naples.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
TUESDAYS 10 A. M. THURSDAYS
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....Sept. 5 | George Washington..Sat., Sept. 16
Kronprinz Wilhelm.....Sept. 12 | Grosser Kurfuerst.....Sept. 28
Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
Berlin.....Sept. 9
*Princess Irene.....Sept. 30
*Calls at Algiers.
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INDEPENDENT AROUND-THE-WORLD TRIPS, $618
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TO JAMAICA ONLY AND BACK $65
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UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
Or any authorized Tourist Agency.

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LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
*PRES. GRANT.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
CLEVELAND.....Sept. 9, 11 A. M.
†AMERIKA.....Sept. 12, 11 A. M.
BLUECHER.....Sept. 16, 2 P. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. *Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Direct Service—PHILADELPHIA-HAMBURG.
GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA
S. S. HAMBURG.....Sept. 23, 1 P. M.
S. S. MOLTKE.....Oct. 12
S. S. CLEVELAND (World Cruise)...Oct. 21
*Will have accommodations for limited number of passengers to ITALY, via MADEIRA and GIBRALTAR.
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LUSITANIA Sept. 2, Sunday, 6 P. M.
MAURETANIA Sept. 12, 9 A. M.
Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool.
CARMANIA Sept. 9, 10 A. M.
CARONIA Sept. 23, 10 A. M.
MONTREAL QUEBEC LONDON
Regular Sailings of Steamers Carrying One Class Cabin (II) and Third Class Passengers only.
MADEIRA GIBRALTAR ALGIERS
VILLEFRANCHE GENOA
NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
For Company's Sailings for Combined Itinerary.
Pannonia..Sept. 7, Oct. 26 | Caronia..Nov. 18
Carpathia..Sept. 21, Nov. 9 | Ivernia...Nov. 30
Ultonia.....Oct. 12
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ITALY, RIVIERA, EGYPT

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To Quebec
via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York Sept. 2d, 10 A. M. Returning from Quebec Sept. 8th.
To Bermuda Round Trip $10 Up
Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions. Lowest Rates.
Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian," 5538 tons, sails Sept. 9th, 30th, and 40th, and Oct. 11th.
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Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda.
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The flower garden in America's front yard, with its wonderful oleanders, lilies, and palms; its coral streets and houses and its quaint, picturesque setting. Splendid ocean bathing, superb drives and new scenes. Tropical in its grandeur, yet cooler than at home.
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TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIP
CALIFORNIA
Ocean Passage 7¼ days
Will Sail for
GLASGOW and LONDONDERRY
SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, AT 3 P. M.
Splendid Accommodations; excellent Service.
FIRST CABIN, $70; SECOND, $50; THIRD, $31.25.
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FRENCH LINE
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Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Lorraine.....Sept. 7 | *La Provence.....Sept. 28
*La Savoie.....Sept. 14 | *La Lorraine.....Oct. 5
*La Lorraine.....Sept. 21 | *La Savoie.....Oct. 12
*Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3:00 P. M.
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*Chicago.....Sept. 2
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LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS
TO BERMUDA
Superb Twin Screw S. S. "OCEANA"
NEXT SAILING, SATURDAY, SEPT. 2D.
BOOKINGS SHOULD BE MADE AT ONCE.
Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

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GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
California...Sept. 2, 3 PM | Caronia...Sept. 16, 2 PM
Caledonia...Sept. 9, 9 AM | Cameronia Sept. 23, 9 AM
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URANIA $5.00

SHIPPING AND MARINE.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:26 | Sun sets..6:35 | Moon sets..11:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:30	1:50	7:22	8:23
Governors Island	2:14	2:32	8:04	9:05
Hell Gate	4:04	4:22	10:04	10:45

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 31.

SS Rhein, Bremen, Aug. 19.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Port Antonio, Aug. 28.
SS Taormina, Philadelphia, Aug. 30.
SS Sant' Anna, Marseilles, Aug. 14.
SS Commodore Rollins, Port Antonio.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 28.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Aug. 28.
SS Oceana, Bermuda, Aug. 29.
SS Pannonia, Naples-Gibraltar, Aug. 26.
SS Florizel, Halifax, Aug. 29.
SS Trinidad, Quebec.
SS Martapan, Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Pallonza, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
SS Columbia, Patras, Aug. 14.
SS Ancon, Cristobal, Aug. 25.
SS Allannata, Galveston, Aug. 29.
SS Sabine, Key West, Aug. 27.
SS Ashfield, Barbadoes, Aug. 24.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Prinz Sigismund, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Antilla, Tampico	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Byron, Bahia	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Florizel, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, Porto Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sarnia, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Parima, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Oruba, Colon	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow

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It is a good plan to distribute money among different types of investment, rather than to place it all in any one particular property. This method of investing makes a strong appeal to those investors who require good security and stability, combined with a liberal rate of income.

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New York City

Interchangeable 4¼s, due Sept., 1960

Tax Exempt.

Offer a greater income and a better investment position than other New York City issues, as illustrated by the following table based on present prices:

4¼s,	1960, yield	4.11%
4s,	1959, "	4.01%
4s,	1956, "	4.02%
4¼s,	1930-60 "	4.035%
4½s,	1957, "	4.075%

We recommend the exchange of the old issues for the Interchangeable 4¼s, due Sept. 1960.

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of the safety of the money you invest in the Public Utility bonds we offer can you have than the fact that we are co-investors with you, and that we devote our ability and experience as engineers and bankers to the conserving and developing of the properties in which you and we are jointly interested?

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MC CURDY HENDERSON & CO

BANKERS

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and for Most Part Little Changed—Many More Gains Than Losses.

COTTON REPORT DUE TO-DAY

Private Condition Estimates Much Below the Aug. 1 Figures—Progress in Tobacco Plan.

Seventeen stocks, including two of the active industrials and one active railroad issue, showed net losses yesterday. The rest of the ninety-odd stocks traded in showed net advances, but as a rule these, as well as the losses of the day, were limited to fractions. Trading dwindled considerably and the market as a whole more nearly approximated a pre-holiday session than any which the Stock Exchange has experienced since the turmoil in the market which was brought about by the heavy liquidation which began at the outset of August. To-day the Stock Exchange adjourns for a three-day holiday and yesterday's results pointed to a disposition to undertake no important commitments in advance of this suspension of trading.

Were it not for the apparent indifference with which the cotton market received the publication of another private estimate of the condition of the cotton crop indicating much more than the average deterioration during August and suggesting a lower condition figure in to-day's Government report than has been expected in conservative cotton trade circles, the low estimate of cotton condition would probably have been a factor in the day's events on the Stock Exchange. The strength of that market as well as the reaction which occurred in the cotton market in the afternoon indicated that the general expectation still was that the cotton crop this year will fall little if any below the prospects at the beginning of the season, although deterioration in the month just closed has in all probability reduced the promised yield considerably below the maximum estimates based on the high condition reported on Aug. 1. This year's record acreage, even on a considerably reduced condition as compared with the Aug. 1 report, would still promise as large a crop or a larger one than the country has ever raised and to destroy this promise to-day's Government report would have to indicate a deterioration during the past month very much in excess of the average in late years.

Except for the indications that another of the transcontinental lines might be drawn into the present labor controversy in which the Union Pacific is engaged there were no developments yesterday in that situation. Reports of wage demands on one or two Eastern lines were suggestive of the length to which labor demands might very easily go unless checked by some such firm stand as the Union Pacific has taken in respect to the demands made by its shopmen. Another conference with the court with respect to the American Tobacco plan of readjustment indicated further progress in the working out of the necessary reorganization and both the stock and the bonds of the company reflected this progress by advances which amounted to a full point in the 4 per cent. bonds and in the preferred stock and by a smaller gain in the 6 per cent. issue. The fortnightly settlement at London was concluded without the announcement of any failures of which there had been some fear. The English Bank statement showed a gain of about $4,000,000 in gold holdings, while the proportion of reserve to liabilities declined from 57.12 last week to 56.38 this week. This still leaves the proportion of reserve higher than at this date in any recent year. The influence of the Moroccan situation was practically in abeyance yesterday awaiting the presentation to the German Government of the position which the French Government is taking in the matter. The banks suffered a loss of over $1,000,000 to the Sub-Treasury following similar losses earlier in the week, bringing the total net payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury since the close of last week up to $5,800,000. Inasmuch as we are again at the beginning of the period which usually witnesses a large outflow of cash to the interior in connection with the crop requirements, the shipments to New York would have to be unusually heavy entirely to offset this week's cash loss to the Sub-Treasury.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Sugar Refining Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
American Writing Paper Co. for dividend on preferred.
Boston & Maine Railroad for dividend on common.
Canadian Pacific Railway for dividend on common and preferred and annual meeting.
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad for dividend.
Globe Soap Co. for dividends on preferred stocks.
Kerr Lake and Mining Co. for dividend.
Laclede Gas Light Co., St. Louis, for dividend on common.
Louisiana & Arkansas Railway for dividend.
Northern Pacific Railway for annual meeting.
United States Steel Corporation for dividend on common.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Adams Express Co.
American Coal Co.
American Gas Co.
American Smelters Securities Co. on preferred A. and B.
American Telegraph and Cable Co.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway on common.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on common and preferred.
Beney & Smith Car Co. on preferred.
Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Co. on preferred.
Boston & Maine Railroad on preferred.
Butte Coalition Mining Co.
Butterick Co.
Chemical National Bank.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on common and preferred.
Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Co. on preferred.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway on preferred.
Cities Service Co. on common and preferred.
Citizens' Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad on regular and special guaranteed.
Columbus Railway on common.
Cripple Creek Central Railway on preferred.
Deere & Co. on preferred.
Detroit United Railway.
Eastman Kodak Co., extra, on common.
Elmira Water, Light & Railroad on preferred.
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad on common and preferred.
Federal Light & Traction Co. on preferred.
Federal Utilities Co. on preferred.
General Asphalt Co. on preferred.
General Chemical Co. on common.
Great Northern Paper Co.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. on common.
Heywood Bros.-Wakefield on preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Inland Steel Co.
International Harvester Company—On preferred.
International Nickel Company—On common.
International Smelting and Refining Company.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.
McArthur Brothers—On preferred.
Manufacture and Rubber Company—On preferred.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated of Chicago—On preferred.
Michigan State Telephone Company—On common.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway—On first and second preferred.
New York and Queens Electric Light, Heat and Power Company—On preferred.
Northern Texas Electric Company—On common and preferred.
Ogilvie Flour Mills.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh—On preferred.
Pittsburgh Steel Company—On preferred.
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway—On common and preferred.
Portland Railway & Light Company—On common.
Pure Oil Company—On common.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.
Rochester Railway & Light Company—On preferred.
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company—On common.
Stern Brothers—On preferred.
Studebaker Corporation—On preferred.
Susquehanna Railway, Light & Power Company—On preferred.
Union Stock Yards of Omaha.
United Cigar Manufacturers—On preferred.
United Dry Goods Companies—On preferred.
United States Envelope Company—On preferred.
Western Union Railway & Light Company—On preferred.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday.

Total sales Aug. 31, 1911..... 801,815
From Jan. 1, 1911..... 74,133,566
Same period last year..... 122,073,000

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
57⅞	57⅝	12,310	Amalgamated Copper..	58¼	55⅛	56⅝	57½	— ⅛
50	51	50	Am. Agricul. Chem...	51	51	51	51	...
49½	50	500	Am. Beet Sugar.....	50½	50⅛	50	50	+ ⅛
96	98	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf....	96	96	96	96	+ ½
83⅜	84½	1,250	Am. Can pf.....	84½	84½	84	84	+ 1½
48	48⅝	200	Am. Car & Foundry...	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
113½	114¼	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf....	115	115	115	115	— ½
51½	52½	200	Am. Cotton Oil.....	52	52	52	52	+ 1½
74¼	75	300	Am. Locomotive.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
68½	68⅝	5,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	69⅛	69½	68⅝	68½	— ⅛
88	85	200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
31¼	32½	200	Am. Steel Foundries...	32	32	32	32	...
115	117	50	Am. Sugar Refining...	116	116	116	116	...
135½	136	5,120	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	132½	134½	132½	133¾	+ 1½
...	...	4,300	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights.	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅞	+ 9-16
91½	91⅞	1,471	Am. Tobacco pf.....	91½	92	91	92	+ 1
34	34½	240	Anaconda Copper Co...	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
103	103⅜	2,900	Atch., Top. & S. F....	103¼	103½	103⅛	103⅜	+ ⅛
101¼	101⅜	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	...
120¼	122	40	Atlantic Coast Line....	120½	120½	120⅝	120½	...
100	100⅛	200	Baltimore & Ohio.....	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
...	...	6	Bank of Commerce....	201	201	201	201	...
1¼	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
29	29½	500	Bethlehem Steel.....	29	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅛
75	75½	600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	...
230¼	230⅝	6,590	Canadian Pacific.....	230	231	229½	230⅜	+ 1⅛
23½	23⅝	600	Central Leather Co....	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
94½	95½	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf..	95	95	95	95	— ⅞
70⅝	71	4,550	Chesapeake & Ohio....	71½	71½	70⅝	71¼	+ ⅞
36⅝	37⅜	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf...	37	37	37	37	+ ⅞
113½	114	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	114	114	113¼	113½	+ ¾
145	147	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	146	146	146	146	...
18½	18⅝	800	Chino Copper.....	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
79	80½	50	Col. & South. 1st pf...	80	80	80	80	...
133½	134	800	Consolidated Gas.....	133¾	134	133¼	133⅝	+ ⅜
12½	13	600	Corn Products Ref....	12⅝	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
22⅞	22¾	600	Denver & Rio Grande..	22⅝	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
50⅞	50⅝	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf..	51	51	51	51	...
20	21⅛	200	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf..	20	20	20	20	...
28⅜	28⅝	3,000	Erie	28¼	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
45¼	45⅞	1,100	Erie 1st pf.....	48¾	48¾	48¾	48⅝	+ ⅛
152½	154¼	200	General Electric.....	153	153	153	153	+ 1
42½	43	200	General Motors.....	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
5½	5⅝	200	Goldfield Consol.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
122½	122⅝	1,500	Great Northern pf....	122¼	122⅝	122	122⅛	+ ⅜
14⅞	14⅝	200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs..	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	400	Inter.-Met. pf.....	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
106¼	106⅜	5,200	Int. Harvester.....	106	107⅛	105⅝	106¾	+ 1½
119½	120½	200	Int. Harvester pf.....	120	120	120	120	— 1
17	17⅛	200	Iowa Central.....	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ 1
104½	105	200	Laclede Gas.....	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
156½	157	23,000	Lehigh Valley.....	158⅛	158½	155⅞	157	— ⅛
141	142	200	Louisville & Nash.....	142	142	142	142	+ 1½
72	73¼	100	Mackay Cos. pf.....	72	72	72	72	...
19¼	19½	200	Miami Copper.....	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
61½	62½	110	Minn. & St. Louis pf..	62	62	62	62	+ 5
130½	131½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	131	131	130½	130½	— ½
29½	29⅝	2,700	Mo., Kansas & Texas..	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅛
40¾	40½	1,800	Missouri Pacific.....	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40¼	+ ⅜
129	130	25	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	130	130	130	130	...
125½	127½	400	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	127½	127½	127½	127½	...
93	97	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf....	95	95	93	95	— 1
104	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	108	108	108	108	...
27½	28⅛	200	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf..	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
17	17⅞	800	Nev. Consol. Copper...	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
108	109½	500	New York Central.....	108½	108½	108⅛	108⅜	+ ⅛
132	133½	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart...	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	...
100	101¼	200	Nor. & West., ex div..	101¼	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
115⅝	116	3,500	Northern Pacific.....	115⅝	116½	115⅝	115⅞	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	800	Pacific Mail.....	28½	28⅞	28	28	+ ⅛
37	38	900	Pacific Tel. & Tel....	38	38⅛	38	38¼	...
...	...	10	Park Nat. Bank.....	370	370	370	370	...
120¼	120½	1,818	Pennsylvania R. R....	120⅜	120⅝	120¼	120⅜	...
103	103⅜	100	People's Gas, Chi.....	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
91	92	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis..	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	— 2½
18	19½	200	Pittsburgh Coal	18	18	18	18	...
155½	156¼	163	Pullman Company	156	156	156	156	+ ½
13¾	14	1,200	Ray Consol. Copper....	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
141½	141⅝	46,700	Reading	141¼	141⅞	140⅞	141⅜	+ ⅜
92	93	200	Reading 2d pf.....	92	92	92	92	+ ½
24½	25⅜	200	Rep. Iron & Steel.....	26	26	26	26	+ ¾
24½	24⅝	1,500	Rock Island Co.....	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24½	...
48½	49½	200	Rock Island Co. pf....	48½	48½	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
40	40½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
38	39	300	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron..	38	38	38	38	...
108⅛	108⅝	6,100	Southern Pacific	109¼	109⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
26½	27	2,200	Southern R'way ext....	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
67¼	68⅛	300	South. R'way pf., ext..	67½	67½	67	67¼	+ ⅛
31	32½	100	Tennessee Copper	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
85¼	87	320	Texas Co.....	84	86	84	86	+ 1½
23½	24	100	Texas & Pacific.....	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
39	40	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	...
167	167½	52,700	Union Pacific	167⅜	167⅝	166⅝	167½	+ ⅝
91	92	100	Union Pacific pf.....	92	92	92	92	+ 1
32	35	100	United R'ways Inv.....	33	33	33	33	...
44½	46	725	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf...	46	46	46	46	...
36⅝	36⅞	1,000	U. S. Rubber.....	37½	37½	37	37	— ⅝
108¼	109	7	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	109	109	109	109	...
70½	70⅝	61,700	U. S. Steel.....	70⅝	70⅝	70	70½	+ ⅛
114½	114⅝	1,600	U. S. Steel pf.....	114½	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	+ ⅛
42½	42⅝	2,850	Utah Copper	42⅝	43	42½	42½	+ ⅛
52	52½	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical ...	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
117	117½		Va.-Caro. Chem. pf....	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	...
13½	13⅞	10	Wabash	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
143	149½	50	Wells Fargo Express..	145	145	145	145	...
56¾	57	300	Western Maryland	57½	57½	57	57	— ⅛
64	66	200	Westinghouse E. & M..	64⅜	64⅜	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	100⅝
2s, c., 1930	100¾	101
3s, r., 1918	101½	102½
3s, c., 1918	101½	
4s, r., 1925	113⅝	114½
4s, c., 1925	113⅝	114½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100¼	100⅝
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100¼	100⅝
Panama 3s, 1961	102⅜	102⅝
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	106	106
Adams Exp.	210	220
Allis-Chalm.	6⅝	7½
Allis-Chalm. pf.	17	18
Am. Ag. C. pf.	101¼	110
A. S. & Fdy.	90	94
A. S. & Fdy. pf.	128	133
Am. Can.	9⅝	10
Am. Coal.	80	100
Am. Cot. O. pf.	99	108
Am. Exp., ex div.	213	217
A. H. & L.	3½	4½
A. H. & L. pf.	20	31
Am. I. Sec.	17½	18
Am. La. Co.	8½	10
Am. La. Co. pf.	28	30
Am. Locom. pf.	104¼	106
Am. Malt.	4	5
Am. M. pf.	38	40
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	104	104½
Am. Snuff.	225	300
Am. Snuff pf.	90	101
Am. S. Ref. pf.	115¾	118
Am. W. Co. pf.	29	29
Am. W. Co. pf.	87½	89
Am. W. Pa. pf.	26	28
Ann Arbor.	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	80	90
Asso. Oil.	82	88
B. & O. pf.	87	88
Beth. Steel pf.	59	60
B. Un. G.	133	140
Brans. Tan.	8	8½
B., R. & P.	107½	120
B., R. & P. pf.	129	150
But'k Co.	28½	80¼
Canada So.	...	72¼
C. R. & of N. J.	260	280
C. & S. A. Tel.	115	118½
Chi. & Alt.	15	25
Chi. & Alt. pf.	30	40
Chi. Gt. W.	15	18½
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C. & N. W.	140½	141
C. & N. W. pf.	195	203
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	128	133
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	145	160
Chi. Un. T. cfts.	sta..	1⅝	2½
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts.	st.	4⅜	6
C., C., C. & St. L.	43	58
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron.	38	39
Col. Fuel & Iron.	70	75
Col. & H. C. & I., full paid	19	15
Cons. Coal.	...	100½
Corn P. R. pf.	78	86
Crex Carpet.	66	80
Cub.-Am. S.	38	45
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	80	82½
Del. & H.	161	165
D., L. & W.	320	340
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	...
Det. & M.	110	...
Det. & M. pf.	100	...
Dist. Sec.	30½	32
D., S. S. & A.	9⅜	11
Erie 2d pf.	40	41½
Ry. & T. H.	75	85
Ry. & T. H. pf.	75	100
F. M. & S. pf.	13	30
Gen. Motors pf.	80	82½
Gen. Motors pf.	81½	82½
Gen. C. Co.	126	131
Gen. C. Co. pf.	103	103½
Grumby Con.	5	60
Gt. N., Ore ctfs.	27½	28½
Hav. & R.	30	...
Hock. Val.	119	122
Illinois Cent.	135	137
Int. Con.	13	15
Int. Con. pf.	30	35
Int. Harv. of N. J.	260	270
Int. Paper	10	10½
Int. Paper pf.	46	46½
Int. St. P.	32⅜	32½
Int. St. P. pf.	83	87
Iowa C. pf.	52⅜	55
Jack. & Chi.	161½	...
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	73	76
Kan. C. So. pf.	28	29
Kan. C. So. pf.	65¼	66
K. & D. M.	5	8
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Lack. Steel.	30	40
L. E. & W.	10	14
L. E. & W. pf.	25	30
Lake Shore.	325	350
Long Island.	45	54
Mackay Cos.	82½	85
Mah. C. R.	600	...
Man. Elev.	134	137
Mer. Marine pf.	4	4½
Mer. Marine pf.	14½	15
May Dept. Stores.	75¾	78¼
May Dept. Stores pf.	111	113¾
Mich. Cent.	...	130
M. & St. L.	38	40
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	143¾	151½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	87½	89½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	63	65½
N., C. & St. L.	145	155
Nat. Enam.	16	17¼
Nat. Lead.	49¼	49½
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	61	67
N. Y. A. B.	65	68
N. Y. C. & St. L.	50	57
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	95	107
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	90
N. Y. N. H. & H.	220	225
N. Y. Dock Co.	...	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	...	68
N. Y., O. & W.	32¼	32¼
Nor. & W.	85¼	85¾
Nor. & W. pf.	89	92
North Am.	68⅝	70
Nor. Cent.	115	...
N. O. T. & Light, ex div.	50	60
Ont. Mining	1¼	2¼
Pac. Coast.	85	105
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	95	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	90	105
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	90	100
Peo. & E.	15	20
Penn. Mary.	...	80
Pere M. 2d pf.	...	38
P., C., C. & St. L.	102	113
Pitts. C. pf.	80	81¼
Pitts. St. pf.	...	104
Pr. St. Car.	30	31
Pr. St. Car pf.	97	100
Pub. S. C.	110	117
Quicksilver.	2	3
Quicksil'r pf.	4	5
Ry. St. Spg.	30	32
Ry. St. Spg. pf.	100	105
Rep. Ist pf.	80	90
R. I. & S. pf.	80	89½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61	66
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	123	130
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	61	80
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ctfs.	120	130
St. L. S. W.	21	32
St. L. S. W. pf.	60	80
Sears-Roeb.	135½	140
Sears-Roeb. pf.	119	121¾
S. F. S. & A.	...	112
So. P. R. S.	76	85
So. P. R. S. pf.	105	110
So. Ry. M. O. ctfs.	31½	33
Stand. Milling.	12	17
Stand. Milling pf.	47	53
T. P. L. Tr.	84	85
Third Av.	7½	8½
T. P. & W.	16	...
T. R. & L.	5	9
Tol. St. L. & West.	17	18
T. C. T.	106	106½
T. C. R. T. pf.	...	...
Twin City.	...	...
Union Bag.	...	...
Union Bag pf.	...	...
U. Cigar.	...	...
U. Cigar pf.	...	...
U. Fruit.	...	...
U. Ry. Inv.	...	...
U. Ry. Inv. pf.	...	...
U. S. Ex.	80	94
U. S. R. & Imp.	66½	67½
U. S. R. & Imp. pf.	2	4

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	53	56
Un. Cig. M. pf.	101	105
Un. Dry G.	100	108
Un. Dry G. pf.	102	105
U. Rys. In. pf.	80	90
U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	22	29
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	85	96
U. S. C. I. Pipe.	13⅝	18
U. S. Exp.	90	94
U. S. R. & Impt.	66½	67½
U. S. R. & Ref.	2	4
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	2	18
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	70	76
U. S. R. & P. pf.	77¼	78½
Vulcan Det.	10	18
Vulcan Det. pf.	56	70
Wabash pf.	29	29½
West. Md. pf.	77	80
West. U. T.	74	75½
Westinghse 1st pf.	111¾	115
W. & L. E.	2½	3⅛
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	7	9
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3	3½
Wis. Cent.	51	53

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for November and December maturities, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for January and February maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2⅞ per cent., up 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2½ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchange, $286,854,177; balances, $9,752,274; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $380,816.

The local banks have lost $5,839,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8640; demand, $4.8605.
Paris—Cable, $5.19⅜; check, $5.19⅝ less 5-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95 plus 1-64; check, 94 15-16.
Switzerland—Cable, $5.19⅜ less 1-16; check, $5.20 less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.19; check, 40.16.
Belgium—Cable, $5.21¼ plus 1-16; check, $5.21⅝.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8355; ninety days, $4.8220.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83¼; ninety days, $4.81⅝.
Paris—Bankers', $5.21⅝; ninety days, $5.22½ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, $5.22

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Seeking Chesapeake & Ohio Quorum.

Most of the Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio are out of town, and nearly a quorum of the board within the last couple of days has been at White Sulphur Springs. A meeting of the board was called to be held at that place yesterday, but at last accounts still one Director was lacking to complete a quorum, and efforts made to get one of the Directors who was busy in New York to go to that resort were unavailing. It was assumed here at the end of the day that no quorum had been had, and, therefore, that no action could have been taken on the dividend which is due about this time, and for which Wall Street has been looking for the past week. The regular date for the payment of the dividend would be Sept. 30.

***

Wabash 2d Receipts at 3-4.

Wabash PittsburgTerminal 2d trust receipts, after opening yesterday at 1⅝, sold 2,000 at that price and 13,000 at 1½. In the early afternoon session a sale of 5,000 more put the price down to 1¼, and in the last hour there was a sale of 30,000 at 1, followed by 51,000 at ¾. The last sale of 6,000 was at 1. The trust receipts for Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s sold as high as 14¼ in January, 1909, while the bonds themselves sold up to 45⅞ in February, 1909.

***

Registered Paper Idea Extends.

Since the International Paper Company adopted the system of registering its commercial paper offered for discount in the market, thus establishing accurately the amount of its borrowings as well as securing the authenticity of signatures, &c., the idea has been taken up by other trust companies than that which is the register of this company's notes, and has been steadily gaining ground. Yesterday news came from the West that the system had been adopted by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company, which has appointed an Omaha institution as its registry agency and put the limit of its outstanding paper at $1,000,000. The importance of the system of registering issued commercial paper is emphasized in the Aldrich bill, which provided for the use of commercial paper as a basis of circulation, and it is expected that if the provisions of the bill are adopted registered paper will be specified. The system offers to buyers of paper, of which it is estimated that about $1,000,000,000 worth is put out annually, accurate information as to the outstanding paper of a concern, and will do away with much loss of time.

***

Securities Return Under New Law.

Trust and safe deposit companies report that, although many of their chief clients affected by the new inheritance tax law are still out of town, the modifications of the old law, which had driven such vast sums out of the State, have become sufficiently well known as to bring back securities in considerable quantities. The new law retains the principle of grade rates on bequests, but reduces them considerably below those provided in the law of 1910. It exempts intangible property of non-residents, and thus eliminates double taxation. Another modification is the elimination from taxation of charitable bequests to institutions outside of the State, which are now put on the same basis of exemption as bequests within these borders. It is the general expectation that the new law, which not only relieves the burdens of the law of 1910, but in many respects is more advantageous than the older law, will bring back in increasing quantities, as the season advances, the securities and funds withdrawn last Spring and Winter.

***

110 the Bid on Detroit & Mackinac.

Every day this week the bid quotation on Detroit & Mackinac, as sent out on the Stock Exchange tape, has been 100, although the official Stock Exchange sheet earlier in the day has carried it at 110 and a recent sale was made at that price. Errors occasionally creep into the Stock Exchange sheets, as well as on the tape, but it is seldom that more than twenty-four hours pass without a correction. The persistence of the 100 quotation at the close of each market deluged brokers with queries from their customers.

***

Holidays.

To-morrow, the Saturday preceding Labor Day, will be a holiday on all of the principal Exchanges of the country. In New York the Stock Exchange and the Cotton Exchange will be closed, to open Tuesday morning, and the triple holiday has also been granted in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Montreal.

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ENGINEERS

EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS

306 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO

Portland, Ore. Oklahoma City, Okla. Biloxi, Miss.

WEST INDIES PLANTATIONS PFD. TO YIELD 7%.
ESTATES OF LONG BEACH 1ST 6s, 1939 TO YIELD 6.21%.
BAYLESS PULP & PAPER 1ST 6s, 1939 TO YIELD 5.80%.
Special circulars on request.

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KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

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STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Trading Continues Generally Listless on Exchanges in Other Cities.

MONEY TO GO UP IN CHICAGO

Rate Will Be Advanced To-day in Anticipation of Heavier Demand for Crop Moving Purposes.

Trading was generally listless again yesterday in other cities. In Baltimore the market continued sluggish.

In Boston there was a fair demand for the copper shares, and prices advanced fractionally all around. In the miscellaneous list American Telephone was the feature, with a gain of about two points, to 134¼, and Shoe Machinery, with an advance to 44¼.

In Chicago business was very much restricted, excepting in a few minor issues. United Boxboard reflected some small buying, and hardened fractionally. United States Steel was fairly active at an advance. Sales of Lake Street Eelevated first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds were made at 86, the price representing a decline of 3½ points from the last preceding quotation. Chicago banks, it is reported, have notified customers that the rate on call loans to-morrow, will be advanced to ½ per cent. This action is in anticipation of heavier demands for funds for crop moving purposes, though at the present time such inquiry is not taxing the resources of the banks, as the slack demand from commercial sources makes for a larger supply of loanable funds than usual at this season of the year.

To-morrow the New York syndicate which is behind the local street railroad deal will begin the payment of $20,000,000 in cash, retiring substantially that amount of bonds of the Northwestern Elevated. The bonds may be presented for payment either in New York City, at the office of Blair & Co., or in Chicago, at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. The retirement of these bonds will end the large payments to be made by the New York syndicate. Should one-half the issue be presented for payment here, Chicago will have received in all about $25,000,000 cash in connection with the elevated railway deal.

In Philadelphia trading was too small and buyinig and selling pressure too evenly balanced to cause any price changes of importance. The liquidating pressure in Lehigh Valley Railroad shares in New York failed to dislodge stock here, and it held slightly above yesterday's closing price on dealings of a few hundred shares. The belief in local financial circles was that the decline in this issue has been due entirely to the enforced closing out of some large speculative accounts rather than to any uncertainty over the ability of the company to continue its 10 per cent. dividend rate.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25..	Con. Power	99¼	99¼	99¼
5..	Fidelity & Deposit	150	150	150
200..	Houston Oil	9⅛	9	9⅛
50..	Houston Oil pf.	72	72	72
50..	United Railways	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝

BONDS.

$6,000..	A. C. L. cv. deb. 4s	98	98	98
1,000..	A. C. L. of C. 5-20s	92½	92½	92½
2,000..	Chicago Railway 5s	90½	90½	90½
2,000..	Cotton Duck 5s	77½	77½	77½
6,000..	City 3½s, 1928	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000..	Georgia & Ala. 5s	105½	105½	105½
3,000..	Maryland Electric 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000..	Macon Ry. & L. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
5,000..	Seaboard 4s, stamped	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1,000..	United Railways 4s	84½	84½	84½
1,000..	United Rys. 5s notes.	99½	99½	99½

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5..	Atchison	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5..	Boston & Maine	102¾	102¾	102¾
22..	Fitchburg pf.	128	128	128
400..	Mass. Electric	17¼	17	17¼
212..	Mass. Elec. pf.	87⅜	87	87
123..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	132⅜	131⅞	131⅞
45..	Union Pacific	167½	167¼	167¼
1..	West End	88	88	88
13..	West End pf.	100	100	100

TELEPHONES.

2,262..	American	134½	132	133⅞
17,910..	Am. T. & T. rights	6 1-16	5½	5⅝
30..	New England	145¾	145¾	145¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

20..	Am. Agr. Chemical	51	50¾	50¾
17..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	103	102¾	103
50..	A., G. & W. I. pf.	17½	17	17
125..	Am. Pneu. Service	3¾	3¾	3¾
25..	Am. Pneu. S. 2d pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾
45..	Am. Sugar Ref.	116½	116¼	116¼
30..	Am. Woolen pf.	88⅝	88½	88⅝
25..	Georgia Ry. Elec.	161¼	161¾	161¾
25..	General Electric	153	153	153
41..	Mass. Gas	93	92¼	92¾
65..	Mass. Gas pf.	97⅛	97½	97½
17..	Pullman	156	156	156
25..	Portland Electric	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
200..	Swift & Co.	102½	102	102
54..	United Fruit	183	182	183
1,718..	United Shoe Mach.	44¼	42¼	44¼
814..	U. S. Steel	69¾	69	69½
40..	U. S. Steel, cash	70⅝	70½	70⅝
3..	U. S. Steel pf.	114½	114¾	114¾

MINING.

325..	Adventure	4¾	4¼	4¼
370..	Algomah	4	4	4
245..	Allouez	27	25½	26
1,070..	Amalgamated	58½	56⅞	57¾
185..	Am. Zinc	22¾	22¼	22½
515..	Arizona Com'l	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,180..	Butte Coalition	15½	15	15
110..	Butte Balaklala	4	3¾	4
813..	Calumet & Arizona	50	48½	50
1..	Calumet & Hecla	410	410	410
890..	Chino Copper	18⅝	18¼	18¼
55..	Copper Range	52	51½	51½
75..	Daly-West	5¼	5¼	5½
430..	East Butte	10¼	10	10¼
400..	Franklin	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
1,775..	Giroux	4½	4 5-16	4⅜
60..	Granby	28¼	28	28
270..	Greene-Cananea	6	6	6
100..	Hancock	19½	19¼	19¼
10..	Helvetia	1	1	1
525..	Indiana	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
45..	Island Creek	33½	33½	33½
290..	Island Creek pf.	85	85	85
125..	Inspiration Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
180..	Isle Royale	14	13¼	13⅝
685..	Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4⅛	4 7-16
170..	Lake	24	23	23⅝
165..	Mass	6	5⅝	6
5..	Miami	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
250..	Michigan	3	2	2
20..	Mohawk	40	39	39
200..	Nevada	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
503..	North Butte	23¾	23½	23½
525..	North Lake	5½	5¼	5¼
75..	Oilbway	5	5	5
310..	Old Dominion	38	37	37⅝
15..	Osceola	89	88	89
40..	Parrot	9¾	9⅜	9⅝
25..	Quincy	65	65	65
85..	Ray Con.	14	13⅞	13¾
120..	Shannon	8¼	8	8¼
25..	Shattuck Arizona	15	15	15
565..	Superior	23¾	22½	23¾
40..	Superior & Boston	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
325..	Tamarack	24	23½	24
20..	Trinity	3½	3½	3½
5..	Tuolumne Mining	4	4	4
629..	U. S. Smelting	32¾	32	32¾
80..	U. S. Smelting pf.	46	46	46
1,070..	Utah Apex	2¾	2¼	2½
445..	Utah Con.	12½	12	12
35..	Utah Copper	42	42	42
100..	Winona	5	5	5
75..	Wolverine	100	100	100

BONDS.

$11,000..	Am. T. & T. 4s	90	89⅞	89⅞
4,500..	Arizon Com'l 5s	42¾	41	42¾
2,000..	Central Vt. 1st 4s	90	90	90
15,000..	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96¼	96⅛	96⅛

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100..	American Can pf.	84	84	84
15..	Chicago Title & Trust	161	161	161
20..	Com. Edison	132¼	132½	132½
10..	Illinois Brick	52	52	52
80..	McCrum-Howell pf.	92	92	92
175..	People's Gas	103¼	102⅞	103¼
87..	Sears-Roebuck pf.	120	120	120
50..	Swift & Co.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
93..	United Boxboard	2½	2½	2½
150..	U. S. Steel	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝

BONDS.

$2,000..	Chicago Rys. 4s, A	94¼	94¼	94¼
2,000..	Com. Edison 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2,000..	Com. Edison 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2,000..	Lake Street El. 5s	86	86	86
1,500..	Swift & Co. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last
500..	Cambria Steel	44	44	44
71..	Elec. Co. of Am.	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
50..	Ins. Co. of N. A.	20½	20½	20½
102..	Lehigh Nav.	86¼	86	86
100..	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	86½	86	86
617..	Lehigh Valley	79 3-16	78 5-16	78½
4..	North. Penn.	97	97	97
915..	Pennsylvania R. R.	60⅝	60⅛	60 3-16
280..	Phila. Elec.	17	16⅝	16⅞
19..	Phila. Trac.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
490..	Reading	70 13-16	70⅛	70 13-16
45..	Rock Island	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
45..	Union Traction	50⅝	50½	50⅝
56..	United Gas Imp.	85½	85⅜	85½
6,250..	U. S. Steel	69½	69	69⅛
35..	U. S. Steel cash	70⅝	70½	70½
10..	Westmoreland Coal	79	79	79

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
265..	Crucible Steel	11⅝	11½	11½
55..	Independent Brewing	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25..	Independent Brewing pf.	24	24	24
20..	Ohio Fuel Oil	6½	6½	6½
50..	Oklahoma Gas	60¼	60¼	60¼
142..	Pittsburgh Brewing	17⅞	17½	17½
25..	Pitts.-Buffalo Co. pf.	130	130	130
140..	Pure Oil	8½	8⅜	8½
80..	River Coal pf.	32½	32½	32½
18..	Union Switch	84¾	84¾	84¾
150..	U. S. Glass	32	32	32
10..	Westinghouse Electric	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝

BANK.

21..	Exchange National	84	84	84

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.30
Alpha Con.	.03	Justice	.08
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con.	.05
Belcher	.00	Mexican	3.72½
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental Con.	.50
Bullion	.10	Ophir	1.70
Caledonia	.46	Overman	.35
Challenge Con.	.16	Potosi	.17
Chollar	.12	Savage	.21
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Sag Belcher	.11
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.46
Crown Point	.17	Union Con.	1.37½
Gould & Curry	.11	Utah Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.20	Yellow Jacket	.39

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.50	C. O. D.	.08
Jim Butler	.22	Diamondfield	.07
McNamara	.18	Florence	1.22½
Montana	.74	Goldfield C. M.	5.52½
North Star	.14	Goldf'd Kewanas.	.11
Tonopah Extension	.88	Great Bend	.03
West End	.57	Jumbo Extension	.20

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.16	Lone Star	.05
Blue Bell	.02	Red Hills	.02
Booth	.09	Silver Pick	.07
Combination Fract.	.08	Tramps Cons.	.02
		Nevada Hills	2.90

BULLFROG.

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	5½	5¾	Jackpot	5½	6½
Elkton	59	59¾	McKinney	39½	40½
El Paso	52	53¼	Old Gold	3¼	3⅜
Findlay	4½	5	Portland	96	97
Gold Dollar	15	15⅜	Vindicator	73	74
Isabella	9⅝	10¼	Jen. Samp.	5	8½

CONFER ON TOBACCO PLAN.

Circuit Court Judges Decide Company Should Pay Committee Expenses.

Another conference over the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company was held yesterday by Judges Lacombe and Noyes of the United States Circuit Court, Attorney General Wickersham, and Special Assistant Attorney General J. C. McReynolds, representing the Government, and W. W. Fuler, Junius Parker, De Lancey Nicoll, and others representing the company. At its conclusion Mr. Wickersham said that no definite conclusion had been reached as to the lines on which the dissolution of the company should take place, and that a further conference would be held on Sept. 14. He would not discuss the nature of the plan proposed by the company, and confined himself to the statement that progress was being made in the direction of an agreement.

Mr. Fuller was authorized by the Judges to state that the court expressed the opinion that the expenses of respective committees for the 6 per cent. bonds, 4 per cent. bonds, and the preferred stock should be paid by the company. It is understood that the company will assume these expenses, and members of the committees believe that this will lead many who have not yet deposited their securities to do so, as otherwise the expenses would fall on them. More than a majority of the preferred stock and about one-third of the bonds have been deposited. The stock deposited amounts to about $35,000,000, with approximately $5,000,000 more pledged, $17,250,000 of the 6 per cent. bonds, and $16,500,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds.

AUGUST TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated 15,042,408 shares, the largest total for any month since June of last year, and an increase of 9,600,853 shares, as compared with the previous month, and of 4,666,218 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading was that of the 10th, when 1,033,630 shares changed hands, the largest total since November 10, 1910, on which date the sales were 1,171,133 shares. The lightest day's trading was 171,896 shares, on the 1st. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was 641,735 shares on the 12th, the largest total for any Saturday since January 15, 1910, when the sales were 855,212 shares. The minimum half-holiday total was 210,205 shares, on the 19th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for August and the eight months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1911	15,042,408	74,125,586
1910	10,376,190	122,073,060
1909	24,514,021	136,434,061
1908	18,845,996	117,218,193
1907	14,502,813	143,750,112
1906	31,723,545	196,113,553
1905	20,253,170	170,912,700
1904	12,438,270	75,308,720
1903	14,464,776	111,442,918
1902	14,317,593	118,182,670
1901	10,771,312	202,490,643
1900	4,006,865	76,227,545
1899	12,813,834	121,301,106
1898	12,014,846	69,214,728
1897	11,456,804	43,825,747
1896	4,271,868	35,173,073
1895	5,281,776	42,401,640
1894	5,041,247	32,810,359
1893	4,902,415	57,810,063
1892	5,474,142	54,666,764
1891	5,761,606	88,250,400
1890	3,980,200	35,286,844
1889	5,040,317	41,961,687

The dealings in railroad bonds amounted to a par value of $44,824,500; in Government bonds to $1,299,500; in State bonds to $876,000, and in city bonds to $946,000—a total in all classes of bonds of $47,946,000, the smallest total for any month since November of last year, and a decrease of $12,548,000 as compared with the previous month, but an increase of $16,907,000 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest day's trading was $3,213,000, on the 24th, and the smallest, $981,000, on the 29th. The latter was also the lightest trading on any full day since Sept., 1910, when the total was $872,500. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $1,624,000, on the 12th, and minimum, $908,500, on the 26th.

Bond dealings for the month and the eight months of this year make the following showings compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1911	$47,946,000	$374,440,500
1910	31,039,000	436,770,500
1909	113,302,500	934,142,700
1908	82,647,300	608,560,820
1907	30,152,500	296,547,600
1906	55,361,000	488,378,300
1905	88,111,000	724,269,200
1904	68,434,500	436,697,460
1903	51,555,800	350,942,250
1902	53,587,300	612,871,900
1901	36,821,700	723,293,420
1900	20,105,200	334,095,460
1899	49,692,410	651,268,090
1898	73,917,306	544,049,440
1897	75,588,420	840,948,050
1896	18,492,000	252,235,900
1894	36,352,300	235,744,520
1893	29,517,400	262,423,600
1892	29,553,800	371,069,010
1891	94,165,000	208,465,600
1890	16,240,300	237,157,980
1889	18,049,600	254,250,874

SHORT TERM NOTES.

		—Maturity.—		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr. 1,'13		99⅝	100¼	4.92
Am. Cigar B.	4	Mar. 15,'12		99⅞	100¼	4.42
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'13		99⅞	100¼	4.42
Beth. Steel Co.	5	Nov. 1,'14		100¼	100⅝	5.74
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'14		98⅝	99	4.89
C., H. & D., pur. money	4	July 1,'13		98⅞	99	4.89
Chi. & Alton	5	Mar. 15,'13		99⅜	99¾	5.15
Chic. Elev. Ry.	5	July 1,'14		97½	98	5.78
Erie	6	Apr. 8,'14		100⅜	101	5.58
Gen. Motors	6	Oct. 1,'15		98	99	6.27
Gen. Rubber	4½	July 1,'15		96⅜	97¼	5.31
Hudson Co.	6	Feb. 1,'13		98¼	99	6.76
Int. Gt. Nor.	6	Aug. 1,'14		96	97¼	5.93
K. C. R. & L.	5	Sept., 1912		94	97	
L. St. Gas deb.	5	Mar., 1915		93	93¼	7.17
Minn. & St. L.	5	Feb., 1913		93¾	94½	9.40
M., K. & T.	5	May 1,'13		98¾	98¾	5.80
Mo. Pacific	5	June 1,'14		96⅜	96⅝	6.39
Nat. Ry. of M.	5	June 1,'13		97⅜	98¼	5.58
N. Y. Central	4½	Mar. 1,'14		100	100¼	4.44
Pac. T. & T.	5	Jan. 5,'13		99⅞	100¼	4.70
Pere Marq'tte	6	July 1,'12		97½	98½	8.27
St. L. & S. F.	5	Mar. 1,'13		98¼	98	5.79
St. L. & S. F.	5	June 1,'13		98	98⅜	5.77
Southern Ry.	5	Feb. 1,'13		99⅜	100¾	4.90
Tidewater Co.	6	June 1,'13		101	101⅝	5.15
U. S. Rubber	6	Dec. 1,'18		104	104⅝	5.27
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	Aug. 1,'14		97½	98	5.76
West. U. T. & T.	6	Feb. 1,'13		100¼	100¾	4.00
Westinghouse	6	Aug. 1,'13		101	101⅜	6.32

COTTON LADING BILLS UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Railroads Have Accepted Idea of Central Bureau, but Banks Have Not Yet Consented.

FEAR IT MEANS GUARANTEE

Counsel for Liverpool Committee Declares That This Is a Misapprehension—Question Up To-day.

To-day is regarded in the trade as the beginning of the cotton shipping year, and it presents a somewhat curious situation in respect to the new plan for safeguarding bills of lading, which has been the subject of discussion among shippers, railroads, and bankers both here and abroad for several months. This plan, which has been advocated especially by the Liverpool Cotton Bills of Lading Conference Committee, contemplates a central bureau to which railroads issuing bills and bankers purchasing exchange based on them shall send advices, which may be compared in order to discover forgeries or fraud of any kind. The bureau has actually been established in the office of C. E. Mather & Co., 49 Wall Street, and its operations begin officially to-day.

Most of the cotton-carrying railroads have given their consent to the plan, and some of them have begun forwarding to the bureau duplicate copies of their bills. On the other hand, only a few of the banks handling cotton bills have agreed to the new system, and among those holding out are some of the largest concerned. The bankers object to any change that would put them at all in the position of guarantors of the authenticity of bills handled by them, pointing out that the first demand made by the European bankers a year ago was for a full guarantee. On the other hand, Charles S. Haight, attorney for the Liverpool committee, declares that the new plan involves no liability whatever on the part of the banks beyond what they have under the old system.

The whole matter is to be thrashed out to-day before the full Bills of Lading Committee of the American Bankers' Association, which has been called to meet and receive the report of the sub-committee, composed of New York bankers, which has been engaged in trying to work out the details of the plan to the satisfaction of all interests.

Mr. Haight declared emphatically last night that the new plan was certain to go through, as objecting bankers would be satisfied that no new liability would fall on them.

The Plan Explained.

Mr. Haight made a statement in answer to criticisms that have been made, in which he said:

"There may be some misapprehension as to the co-operation of American bankers in the plan for establishing a Central Bureau. Before the railroads were asked to sign the present agreement at all, the proposal to establish this Central Bureau was submitted to a sub-committee of the Bill of Lading Committee of the American Bankers' Association, which subcommittee had been appointed for the sole purpose of handling the cotton bill of lading question. It was only after the Central Bureau plan had been approved that the railroads were asked to subscribe to it. The sub-committee, of course, had no power to commit individual exchange buyers to the plan, and it was expected that each buyer would decide for himself as to the advisability of co-operation on the general merits of the scheme. If the new rules were to be put in operation for the season which begins Sept. 1, it was not possible to discuss the general detail of the plan with every exchange buyer in the country before making an announcement of the plan itself, but as far as possible the opinion of exchange buyers in various parts of the country was obtained, and it is the belief of the Liverpool Bill of Lading Conference Committee that the exchange buyers will unanimously co-operate when the full advantages of the new safeguards are appreciated.

"No single Exchange buyer, either in New York or elsewhere, has as yet answered in the negative Mr. Kern's letter of July 31, asking for the co-operation of the bankers, and it is confidently believed that none will refuse, since all bankers will manifestly wish to safeguard themselves if they can safely do so, and if the plan of the Central Bureau, as now proposed, is not safe for the bankers, it will be made so.

"One or two questions have been raised in the newspapers in this connection which should perhaps be answered:

"(1) The central office plan has not been artfully devised to thrust upon the American Exchange buyers any new and unknown liability. In the letter addressed to the Exchange buyers by Mr. Kern, Chairman of the Liverpool Committee, under date of Aug. 31, Mr. Kern specifically covered this point in the following language:

As Liverpool Views It.

It is understood that American exchange buyers, in agreeing to forward advice to the Central Bureau of bills of lading for export cotton attached to exchange purchased by them, do not assume additional liability or become responsible for errors or negligence of those in their office, should the sending of advices be overlooked, or should they be misdirected or otherwise go wrong. I am merely asking you to co-operate in a plan which will eliminate the risk of forged bills of lading, without in any way increasing your liability.

"American bankers have always understood that when they purchased exchange they were solely liable until the draft was accepted. That liability will continue under the new rules, but the Central Bureau will not add in the least to the liability which bankers have heretofore assumed when they purchased exchange. Should American exchange buyers feel that there is the slightest risk of technical responsibility on account of the form in which the Liverpool Committee has drafted the letter of advice to be sent by the exchange buyers to the Central Bureau, that feeling can readily be overcome by changing the letter of advice so as to conform to the wishes of the American exchange buyers, whatever those wishes may be. No subtle traps have been devised, and if any technical objections exist they will be eliminated.

"(2) It is not the desire of the Liverpool Bill of Lading Conference Committee, nor of European interests in general, to blacklist anybody connected with the cotton trade.

Plan Meant To Be Fair.

"While the European cotton buyers will undoubtedly wish to have their documents pass through the hands of exchange buyers who will co-operate for their general protection against forgeries, there is no disposition on their part to force upon any one a plan which is not fair and advantageous to everybody, and if any modification is necessary to increase its fairness or its advantages, those modifications will be made.

"(3) The expense of maintaining the Central Bureau and the identity of the bureau itself is not shrouded in any mystery. The expense of operating the Central Bureau will be borne by the Transportation Mutual Insurance Company, which for its own account, and in cooperation with other underwriters as reinsurers, have, in the past, had an interest in the insurance on practically all of the cotton exported from the country.

"At the meeting of the representatives of the cotton carrying railroads held in New York during the Spring, a number of the railroad officials expressed their willingness to co-operate in the expense of maintaining the Central Bureau for the purpose of protecting the public against the forgery of their bills of lading, and it is believed that the plan will work so satisfactorily that there will be no difficulty in obtaining any needed financial support from the interests which are safeguarded.

"The local opposition which has arisen in New Orleans is certainly due to a misapprehension of the working of the plan.

"The Central Bureau eliminates only the risk of forgeries, and no man who is interested in the healthy condition of the cotton trade can wish to have the forgeries continued."

Mr. Haight gave a list of seventy-five railroads which had signed the agreement and said that there were not more than seven or eight that carried any cotton at all that had not signed. These, he said, had not refused, and would probably sign later.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—There was a slow, hardening market in wheat, with final prices at the best of the day. The late strength was partly due to the decided firmness in corn, belief that the greater portion of the expected deliveries West had been changed over to forward months or taken care of, and to a rumor that the conditions surrounding the Moroccan question were becoming more acute. The markets early were stronger, owing to the firmness in Europe, and there was considerable buying at the start, with reports of less favorable Russian and Australian conditions. The foreign demand for wheat, however, continues very limited, and American prices appear to be above a working export basis. The Northwestern markets were relatively heavy, and the reports on the weather in the Canadian Northwest were favorable. The reports as to the amount of damage as a result of frost continue very conflicting. The Price Current report on the results of the thrashing in the American Northwest indicate disappointing results. Receipts of Spring wheat are increasing moderately, but the total movement is still materially below last year. The cash markets were slow. The carrying charge of Chicago was widened to the greatest difference, 8c to 5½c for December and 11c to 11½c for May. Very large changing over was reported. Export sales of two loads of No. 2 red were reported at New York at 95½c, free on board. No. 1 Northern was quoted at 81.12½; No. 2 hard Winter, 98c, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.07½.

CORN.—The corn market was strong all the session, with final prices at the best of the day, showing a gain of 1c a bushel. The advance appeared to be on general commission house buying, influenced by reports of somewhat more moderate movement, active covering of shorts, and belief that the foreign demand will continue in large volume. The Oklahoma State report was bullish, showing a corn condition of 29, compared with 56 last year, with an estimated yield per acre of only 9 bushels, against 16 bushels a year ago, when the total crop was reported at 92,000,000 bushels. A y

TO ISSUE NEW SECURITIES.

Delaware & Northern Presents Plan of Reorganization Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Public Service Commission, Second District, has received a petition from William H. Self, Joseph J. Jermyn, James D. Hallman, Herbert W. Noble, and Clyde C. Taylor, a committee of first mortgage bondholders of the Delaware & Eastern Railroad Company asking for the approval of a plan of reorganization.

The plan provides for a new corporation to be known as the Delaware & Northern Railroad Company, having an authorized capital stock of $1,250,000, of which $250,000 will be preferred stock, with cumulative dividends at 6 per cent. and $1,000,000 common stock. The plan further provides that the Delaware & Eastern Railroad Company bondholders shall pay to the committee an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the par value of their respective holdings of bonds, the total amount of such subscription to equal, if all bondholders subscribe, the amount of the preferred stock, namely, $250,000, and that the entire stock of the Delaware & Northern Railroad Company, both preferred and common, shall be issued for cash and for the property of the Delaware & Eastern Railroad Company.

The railroad is located in Delaware County.

The commission is asked by the Delaware & Northern Railroad Company that it be allowed to issue $1,000,000 of common stock and $125,000 of preferred stock. The company also wishes to issue $125,000 in preferred stock, the proceeds to be used for improvement of the road.

BOSTON EXCHANGE FAILURE.

C. A. Putnam & Co. Caught by a Sharp Rise in Bell Telephone.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The stock brokerage firm of C. A. Putnam & Co announced their inability to meet their ogligations just before the close of business to-day.

The firm has offices at 53 State Street, and members of it have been on the Boston Stock Exchange since 1898. The only surviving member is Walter D. Middleton. In the last few weeks the firm has dealt largely in Bell Telephone, which today rose sharply to 134½. No statement of its affairs was available, although it was reported that the liabilities would not be large.

WARNING OF STOLEN BONDS.

Accused Man Named by Police and Missing Securities Described.

The ticker brought out yesterday a warning to brokers to watch for securities stolen in England. The notice came from Police Headquarters, acting for the Detective Bureau of Guildhall, Nottingham. William Henry Torbitt is charged with the theft. The securities stolen are:

Three Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Prairie bonds, Nos. 06325, 4200; 00593 for £200, and 11476 for £100, coupons attached.

Five Bahia Blanca & North Western Railway Company provisional certificates for £100 each, Nos. 1990, 1991, 1992, 3185, and 3186.

A loss of 100 coupons of Southern Pacific convertible 4s, payable to-day, was also announced yesterday by Potter, Choate & Prentice.

Sharp Rise in August Cotton.

Violent fluctuations marked the final trading in contracts for the crop of 1910-11 in the cotton market yesterday. August, the only remaining old crop month, advanced from 11.70 to 12.70 in the last few minutes of business, 100 bales changing hands at the high price, which represented an advance of about 150 points from the level of yesterday. There was no excitement, however, and as soon as August was out of the way new crop positions, which had ruled from 15 to 16 points net higher early, broke sharply under heavy liquidation

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to.

289. PROPOSAL FOR BUILDINGS.—Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope "Proposal for additions to dormitories and construction of hospital building, Riverside School, California," and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, will be received at the Indian Office until Sept. 19, 1911, for furnishing materials and labor for constructing and completing a hospital building and additions to two dormitories at the Riverside School, California, in strict accordance with the plans, specifications, and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.; the office of the builder and contractor, Los Angeles, Cal.; Improvement Bulletin, Minneapolis, Minn.; American Contractor, Chicago, Ill.; the United States Indian Warehouses, Chicago, (Ill.,) San Francisco, (Cal.,) St. Louis, (Mo.,) and Omaha, (Neb.;) the Builders and Traders' Exchanges, St. Paul, Minn., and Omaha, Neb., and at the school. For further information apply to F. M. Conser, Superintendent, Riverside, Cal.

290. PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING LEDGE ROCK.—Sealed proposals for removing ledge rock in Pawtucket River, R. I., will be received at the United States Engineer's Office, Newport, R. I., until Sept. 15, 1911, and then publicly opened. Information on application to Frederic V. Abbot, Colonel of Engineers.

291. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 11, 1911, for furnishing vitrified tile, mandrels for tile, dynamite, calcium carbide, and telephone cable. (Circular No. 645.)

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Goff, J. Litigated motions. 1—People v. Ellison. 2—Raciek Asbestos Mfg Co v. Brooks. 3—Skalla v. Stewart Auto Co. 4—Cohn v. Cohen. 5—Hammond v. Ruffin. 6—Same v. Ecklin. 7—Gottlieb v. Moskovitz. 8—In re Phelan. 9—Riordan v. Riordan. 10—Furness v. S S & L Shubert. 11—Riordan v. Riordan. 12—Frank v. Patton. 13—In re Phelan. 14—Beard v. Schaefer. 15—Rudd v. Widow Pub Co. 16—Archer v. Archer. 17—Roberts, Hall & Criss v. Keene. 18—Kolbrener v. Bob. 19—Goldstein v. Frothingham. 20—Petushkin v. Bogert Co. 21—Murray v. Reid & Co. 22—Danek v. Birns. 23—Loebl v. Press Pub Co. 24—Water Works Equipment Co v. Browne. 25—Carroll v. Quinn. 26—Schwartz & Co v. City of N Y. 27—Zimmerman v. Zimmerman. 28, 29—Norris v. Forsman Co. 30—Schurtz v. Hexter. 31—Grosse v. de Siano. 32—In re Allen. 33—Cortis v. Great Southern Lumber Co. 34—Seligson v. Kaplan. 35—Sprossig v. Sprossig. 36—Luddington v. Luddington. 37—Felix v. Elmohar Co. 38—Prager v. Prager. 39—In re Cosgrove 40—Alexander v. Mosaic Tile Co. 41—Conboy v. Hotel Marion Co. 42—Freibusch v. Harris. 43—Goldberger v. O'Haire. 44—Bedrick v. Feinblatt. 45—Forst v. Southern Pacific Co. 46—Same v. Oregon Railroad, &c. Co. 47—Ouzonian v. Ouzonian. 48—Rosenthal v. Jackson Amuse Co. 49—Van Genus v. N Y Florence Mining Co. 50—Roberts v. Keene. 51—Stranger v. Mandel. 52—People v. Sheiner. 53—People v. Schmidt. 54—People v. Mueller. 55—Fishman v. Berkowitz. 56—Van Buren, &c, Co v. C. J. Sullivan Co. 57—Meyer v. Kahn Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Ex parte business. 1—Farley v. Levine.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S.—Wills for probate. James Doran, Chas R Rininger, Philip M Smith, Edward O Flagg, Georgie S Duryea.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Phelps v. Spitzer—Mark Goldberg, American Mortgage Co. v. Bachruch—Robert E. Morell. In re Penniman—Francis W. Pollock.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Pauline P. Dinkelspiel v. J. M. Linck Construction Co.—Howard R. Sands, Pauline Greenberg v. Francesco La Sala—Albert Sanders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Pensioned upon report of the Medical Board: Fireman Stephen W. Shea, Engine 38, at $700 per annum.

Appointed Assistant Fire Marshal: Edward F. Croker, Jr., for an emergency period of fifteen days, at the rate of $1,500 per annum, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond.

Designated Acting Chief of Department, Fourth Division: Eugene F. Tarpey, Chief of Ninth Battalion.

Details: Foreman Michael D. Curtin, Engine 33, to Engine 87, for watch duty while on sick report.

Temporary detail: Fireman J. D. Halloran, Engine 33, to Engine 20, for twenty days.

[illegible] Assistant Fire Marshal Fred[illegible] Manhattan, the Bronx, and [illegible]

[illegible] Police Surgeon John J. O'Loughlin, [illegible] two days.

[illegible] department: Fireman [illegible] Engine 12.

CHICAGO'S VOLUME OF TRADE

Bank Clearings for August Larger Than in 1910, but 8 Months Record Less.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Bank clearings at the Chicago Clearing House for August this year aggregated $1,113,115,464 compared with $1,077,147,384 for August, 1910, an increase of $35,988,080. Balances also showed a small increase, the total for the month being $72,839,312, compared with $69,840,985 in August, 1910.

Clearings for the first eight months of the present year, however, fall short of those for the corresponding period of last year, the decrease being $177,727,012. The total clearings so far this year aggregate for the eight months $9,171,297,204 compared with $9,349,024,216 in August of 1910, while balances this month were $615,526,084 compared with $559,775,763.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week Aug...	$44,184	$42,954	$1,230
July 1-Aug. 21.	319,105	320,854	*1,749

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for July—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Av. mileage ..	309	309	300
Gross	356,344	353,363	279,875
Exp. & tax....	255,952	278,004	220,082
Net	100,392	75,359	59,793

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for July—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Av. mileage....	337	337	337
Gross	753,261	743,154	662,013
Exp. & tax.....	486,052	472,708	442,204
Net	266,309	270,446	219,809

CHICAGO & ALTON for July—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Av. mileage ..	1,025.11	998.08	27.03
Op. revenue ...	1,314,900	1,170,991	143,908
Op. exp.	870,733	806,109	64,623
Net op. rev....	444,167	364,881	79,285
Taxes	36,500	37,300	*800
Operat. income (tax. deduct.).	407,667	327,581	80,085
Mis. chg. to inc.	66,579	32,176	33,882
Bal. available for interest ..	341,088	294,865	46,222

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	8,747,796	63,521,961
Passenger revenue	3,099,729	18,515,456
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	758,355	5,323,258
Non-transportation rev..	120,175	686,031
Total operating revenue.	12,721,057	88,046,738
Expenses:		
Maint. way and struct's.	1,424,999	10,620,158
Maint. of equipment.....	2,467,492	17,224,563
Traffic expenses	196,058	1,196,710
Transportation expenses.	4,626,122	33,254,874
General expenses	337,033	2,404,812
Operating expenses	9,035,704	64,701,119
One-twelfth of annual taxes	605,931	3,793,299
Op. exp., including taxes	9,641,636	68,494,418
Net operating revenue...	3,079,421	19,552,319
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	470,114	3,236,698
Total expenses	591,276	4,132,167
Net income or deficit....	†121,162	895,471
Operating income	2,958,258	18,656,848

—Increase.—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	*332,579	*4,042,487
Passenger revenue	111,709	503,792
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	3,220	46,629
Non-transportation rev..	20,312	71,535
Total operating revenue.	*197,338	*3,420,529
Expenses:		
Maint. way and struct's.	*406,317	*1,363,895
Maint. of equipment.....	122,960	*1,145,776
Traffic expenses	*26,068	*21,037
Transportation expenses.	52,375	735,009
General expenses	15,863	170,352
Operating expenses	*241,187	*1,616,348
One-twelfth of annual taxes	131,477	812,770
Op. exp., including taxes.	*109,709	*803,577
Net operating revenue...	*87,628	*2,616,951
Net income or deficit....	**63,734	**29,366
Operating income	*161,362	*2,646,318

Miles of line operated, 3,070.51 on July 31, 1910; 3,078.30 on July 31, 1911.

Pennsylvania Company:

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	3,281,967	19,885,188
Passenger revenue	805,667	4,664,763
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	323,664	2,356,147
Non-transportation rev...	17,584	162,193
Total operating revenue..	4,428,883	27,068,293
Expenses:		
Maint. way and struct's.	513,343	3,084,127
Maint. of equipment.....	768,522	4,885,255
Traffic expenses	69,701	514,027
Transportation expenses.	1,424,510	9,846,144
General expenses	86,112	615,331
Operating expenses	2,862,189	18,944,886
One-twelfth of annual taxes	178,949	1,272,819
Op. exp., including taxes.	3,036,138	20,217,705
Net operating revenue...	1,392,744	6,850,587
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	60,698	405,992
Total expenses	64,780	438,034
Net income or defict.....	4,082	32,041
Operating income	1,388,662	6,818,546

—Increase.—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	*880,006	*3,792,164
Passenger revenue	36,409	238,303
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	1,258	71,914
Non-transportation rev...	*6,330	4,842
Total operating revenue.	*348,669	*3,477,104
Expenses:		
Maint. way and struct's.	*130,871	*1,272,462
Maint. of equipment....	*1,197	*566,788
Traffic expenses	*17,002	*4,812
Transportation expenses.	*178,912	*788,082
General expenses	*437	40,263
Operating expenses	*328,420	*2,541,832
One-twelfth of annual taxes	11,984	147,597
Op. exp., including taxes.	*316,436	*2,394,235
Net operating revenue...	*32,232	*1,082,868
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	7,756	40,787
Total expenses	8,193	38,452
Net income or deficit...	†4,563	22,334
Operating income	*27,669	*1,060,533

Miles of line operated, 1,415.88 on July 31, 1910; 1,415.90 on July 31, 1911.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM, East and West, for July—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31, 11.
Lines East:		
Total operating revenue..	10,396,400	126,269,949
Total oper. exp., including taxes accrued.....	14,542,492	100,949,539
Net operating revenue...	4,823,917	25,320,400
Lines West:		
Total operating revenue..	9,278,224	59,241,668
Total oper. exp., including taxes accrued.....	6,941,214	45,738,760
Net operating revenue..	2,287,009	13,507,908
Linest East and West:		
Total operating revenue..	28,644,633	185,511,618
Total oper. exp., including taxes accrued.....	21,483,707	146,683,300
Net operating revenue...	7,160,926	38,828,317

—Increase.—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31, 11.
Lines East:		
Total operating revenue..	*317,426	*3,287,119
Total oper. exp., including taxes accrued.....	*95,401	*102,485
Net operating revenue...	*222,025	*3,184,633
Lines West:		
Total operating revenue..	*253,737	*5,121,748
Total oper. exp., including taxes accrued.....	*402,639	*4,358,041
Net operating revenue...	148,901	*763,706
Linest East and West:		
Total operating revenue..	*571,164	*8,408,867
Total oper. exp., including taxes accrued.....	*498,041	*4,460,527
Net operating revenue...	*72,123	*3,948,339

*Decrease.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	2,138,585	14,367,830
Passenger revenue	712,463	4,444,927
Exp., mail, and other transp. revenue	327,666	2,307,271
Non-transp revenue	16,282	141,481
Total operating revenues.	3,200,997	21,261,610
Expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures	536,000	2,524,128
Maintenance of equipm't	640,875	4,013,605
Traffic expenses	62,644	474,132
Transportation expenses..	1,088,174	8,003,239
General expenses.....	63,008	464,500
Operating expenses	2,440,703	15,481,605
One-twelfth of annual taxes	128,783	328,278
Oper. exp., incl. taxes...	2,569,486	16,409,283
Net operating revenue...	640,510	4,852,326
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	890	4,665
Total expenses	1,828	11,804
Net income or deficit....	†1,237	†6,838
Operating income	639,272	4,845,487

—Increase.—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	75,499	*1,656,060
Passenger revenue	*6,101	126,775
Exp., mail, and other transp. revenue	*1,924	*86,192
Non-transp. revenue	*3,890	2,097
Total operating revenues	83,883	*1,613,380
Expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures	88,507	*1,001,819
Maintenance of equipm't	42,558	*414,280
Traffic expenses	*15,060	*20,048
Transportation expenses.	*140,384	*473,666
General expenses	*7,430	15,396
Operating expenses	*31,800	*1,804,418
One-twelfth of annual taxes	4,058	61,866
Oper. exp., incl. taxes..	*26,850	*1,832,551
Net operating revenue...	90,533	219,171
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	6	1,209
Total expenses	* 275	1,340
Net income or deficit....	**268	**447
Operating income	90,265	219,123

Miles of line operated, 1,467.63 on July 31, 1911; 1,468.56 on July 31, 1910.

*Decrease. †Deficit. **Increased deficit.

Vandalia Railroad.

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	516,023	3,626,941
Passenger revenue	224,803	1,836,901
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	90,613	599,750
Non-transportation rev...	2,987	12,783
Total operating revenues.	834,427	5,986,425
Expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures	173,271	928,559
Maint. of equipment....	133,694	1,063,362
Traffic expenses	29,616	182,176
Transportation expenses.	305,761	2,289,375
General expenses	20,273	139,284
Operating expenses	680,558	4,500,455
One-twelfth of annual taxes	27,401	190,586
Operating expenses, including taxes	707,959	4,691,031
Net operating revenue...	126,468	915,401
Outside operations:		
Operating income	128,468	915,401

—Increase.—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	*20,152	*176,543
Passenger revenue	23,557	62,825
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	12,952	26,003
Non-transportation rev...	*268	*2,129
Total operating revenues	16,088	*89,844
Expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures	37,476	*48,561
Maint. of equipment....	*8,080	*95,182
Traffic expenses	317	2,067
Transportation expenses.	*40,863	51,096
General expenses.....	452	1,535
Operating expenses	*10,702	*88,994
One-twelfth of annual taxes	*357	11,810
Operating expenses, including taxes	*11,059	*77,184
Net operating revenue..	27,148	*12,659
Outside operations:		
Operating income	27,148	*12,659

Miles of line operated, 827.17 on July 31, 1911; 827.17 on July 31, 1910.

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway.

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	198,474	1,695,827
Passenger revenue	193,271	865,616
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	30,336	184,994
Non-transportation rev..	4,451	25,252
Total operating revenues.	426,534	2,771,690
Expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures	44,530	352,179
Maint. of equipment....	62,205	484,857
Traffic expenses	11,923	79,873
Transportation expenses.	175,480	1,236,401
General expenses	14,337	103,504
Operating expenses.....	308,427	2,254,816
One-twelfth of annual taxes	23,010	164,100
Operating expenses, including taxes	331,437	2,418,917
Net operating revenue...	95,096	352,773
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	3,373	4,223
Total expenses	4,286	9,171
Net deficit	913	4,948
Operating income	94,183	347,825

—Increase.—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue.....	*83,087	*120,571
Passenger revenue	9,546	13,012
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	480	4,222
Non-transportation rev..	1,488	3,897
Total operating revenues.	*21,572	*99,488
Expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures	*27,773	*59,558
Maint. of equipment....	*8,066	*68,398
Traffic expenses	*3,570	*6,712
Transportation expenses.	*20,123	*13,160
General expenses	161	*313
Operating expenses	*59,372	*147,944
One-twelfth of annual taxes	*1,738	*4,163
Operating expenses, including taxes	*61,110	*152,108
Net operating revenue..	39,538	52,069
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	25	*2,059
Total expenses	*109	*683
Net deficit	*134	1,376
Operating income	39,673	51,292

Miles of line operated, 587.32 on July 31, 1911; 587.37 on July 31, 1910.

BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE & ATLANTIC RAILWAY—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail Operations:		
Freight revenue.....	9,487	67,347
Passenger revenue.....	23,764	61,546
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	4,298	13,222
Non-transportation rev..	362	1,084
Total operating revenue..	37,913	143,171
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struc.	5,000	29,211
Maint. of equipment....	2,700	16,095
Traffic expenses.....	1,254	3,155
Transportation expenses.	12,824	57,261
General expenses.....	946	4,266
Operating expenses.....	22,425	109,991
One-twelfth of an. taxes.	2,182	17,124
Op. exp., includ'g taxes..	24,607	127,115
Net operating revenue...	13,305	16,055
Outside Operations:		
Total revenue.....	93,653	428,140
Total expenses.....	73,978	350,274
Net income or deficit....	19,674	77,865
Operating income.....	32,980	93,921

—Increase.—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail Operations:		
Freight revenue.....	*1,470	*3,646
Passenger revenue.....	† 213	2,244
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	1,356	1,478
Non-transportation rev..	135	415
Total operating revenue..	*191	491
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struc.	678	*524
Maint. of equipment....	849	780
Traffic expenses.....	4	*829
Transp. expenses.....	1,490	3,941
General expenses.....	*143	*980
Operating expenses.....	2,379	2,138
One-twelfth of an. taxes..	.....	3,698
Op. exp. incl. taxes.....	2,379	5,836
Net operating revenue...	*2,571	*5,345
Outside Operations:		
Total revenue.....	*13,286	*14,920
Total expenses.....	*3,033	1,299
Net income or deficit....	*10,252	*16,219
Operating income.....	*12,823	*21,564

*Decrease.

Miles of line operated July 31, 1910, 87.66; July 31, 1911, 87.66.

MARYLAND, DELAWARE & VIRGINIA RAILWAY—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail Operations:		
Freight revenue	5,572	29,585
Passenger revenue.....	11,445	31,598
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	1,143	5,723
Non-transp. revenue.....	123	351
Total operating rev.....	18,284	67,258
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struc.	4,997	24,989
Maint. of equipment....	1,496	13,598
Traffic expenses.....	1,005	2,526
Transp. expenses.....	7,243	33,247
General expenses.....	217	1,499
Operating expenses.....	14,959	75,849
One-twelfth of an. taxes..	900	5,221
Op. exp. incl. taxes.....	15,566	81,071
Net op. revenue.....	2,718	†13,813
Outside Operations:		
Total revenue.....	85,734	402,850
Total expenses.....	63,484	335,117
Net income or deficit....	22,300	67,742
Operating income.....	25,018	53,929

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail Operations:		
Freight revenue.....	*319	255
Passenger revenue.....	1,187	2,194
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue..	*186	78
Non-transp. revenue.....	*78	*332
Total operating revenue..	602	1,990
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struc.	*82	*310
Maint. of equipment....	*119	2,396
Traffic expenses.....	28	*219
Trans. expenses.....	1,126	3,082
General expenses.....	*79	*275
Operating expenses	874	4,172
One-twelfth of an. taxes..	.....	1,956
Op. exp. incl. taxes.....	874	6,129
Net operating revenue....	*272	†4,130
Outside Operations.		
Total revenue.....	5,340	18,971
Total expenses.....	*531	7,622
Net income or deficit....	5,872	11,348
Operating income.....	5,800	7,209

*Decrease. †Deficit. ‡Increased deficit.

Miles of line operated July 31, 1910, 83.52; July 31, 1911, 88.62.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	240,066	1,796,588
Passenger revenue.....	967,186	5,845,009
Express, mail and other transportation revenue.	25,246	141,954
Non-transportation rev...	20,914	141,207
Total operating revenues.	1,248,384	8,926,756
Expenses:		
Main. of way & struc.....	125,757	748,167
Main. of equipment	101,817	726,760
Traffic expenses	20,980	116,800
Transportation expenses.	402,993	2,740,838
General expenses	20,337	171,781
Operating expenses	671,086	4,497,903
One-twelfth of annual taxes	53,553	373,851
Op. exp., including taxes.	724,639	4,871,454
Net operating revenue...	518,726	1,055,304
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	199,891	958,832
Total expenses	101,629	593,584
Net income or deficit....	98,261	361,948
Operating income	616,986	1,417,253

—Increase.—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	*11,053	41,094
Passenger revenue.....	91,016	374,451
Express, mail and other transportation revenue..	1,755	43,081
Non-transportation rev...	*3,216	*10,644
Total operating revenues.	78,499	447,892
Expenses:		
Main. of way & struc...	22,903	99,426
Main. of equipment	*7,782	*40,901
Traffic expenses	*1,992	8,272
Transportation expenses.	8,161	337,796
General expenses	*2,808	23,754
Operating expenses	18,987	395,352
One-twelfth of annual taxes	.....	58,575
Op. exp., including taxes.	18,987	453,926
Net operating revenue..	59,512	*6,036
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	*24,269	*24,952
Total expenses	*9,718	*43,897
Net income or deficit...	*14,550	*18,954
Operating income	44,962	*24,981

Miles of line operated, 398.88 on July 31, 1911; 389.77 on July 31, 1910.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	166,755	1,206,433
Passenger revenue.....	57,766	345,902
Express, mail and other transportation revenue.	9,803	65,777
Non-transportation rev...	1,410	9,306
Total operating revenues.	235,535	1,626,819
Expenses:		
Main. of way & struc....	44,267	247,994
Main. of equipment	28,082	208,899
Traffic expenses	1,575	10,677
Transportation expenses.	72,443	524,376
General expenses	7,188	53,913
Operating expenses	157,547	1,121,859
One-twelfth of annual taxes	5,141	35,939
Op. exp., including taxes.	162,688	1,204,969
Net operating revenue ..	72,846	421,858
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	1,406	8,473
Total expenses	820	6,534
Net income or deficit....	585	1,939
Operating income	73,132	423,798

—Increase.—

	Month of July, '11.	Jan. 1 to July 31,'11.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	*22,634	*142,715
Passenger revenue	870	19,013
Express, mail and other transportation revenue..	1,150	3,131
Non-transportation rev...	123	*377
Total operating revenues.	*20,989	*121,448
Expenses:		
Main. of way & struc...	14,553	90,805
Main. of equipment	*3,228	*37,351
Traffic expenses	297	507
Transportation expenses.	*5,106	*15,528
General expenses	1,482	6,491
Operating expenses	8,000	43,810
One-twelfth of annual taxes	225	*15,266
Op. exp., including taxes.	8,225	28,543
Net operating revenue..	*29,215	*149,991
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	36	*818
Total expenses	*362	*251
Net income or deficit ...	398	*566
Operating income	*28,817	*150,558

Miles of line operated, 162.19, July 31, 1911; 162.19 July 31, 1910.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA & NORFOLK R. R.—

	Month of July, 1911.	Jan. 1 to July 31, 1911.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue.....	$244,885	$1,588,854
Passenger revenue.....	40,241	224,609
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue.	18,087	122,882
Non-transportation rev..	3,229	19,498
Total operating revs.....	306,393	1,904,839
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struc.	36,123	246,557
Maintenance of equipm't.	53,833	354,787
Traffic expenses.....	4,979	27,061
Transportation expenses.	116,782	768,505
General expenses	11,882	80,992
Operating expenses.....	223,601	1,477,963
1-12 of annual taxes.....	7,500	52,500
Op. exp., including taxes.	231,101	1,530,463
Net operating revenue...	75,292	374,376
Outside operations:		
Operating income.....	75,292	374,376

—Increase—

	Month of July, 1911.	Jan. 1 to July 31, 1911.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue.....	*$46,233	*$161,996
Passenger revenue.....	2,119	9,550
Express, mail, and other transportation rev.....	*479	11,841
Non-transportat'n revenue	*2,256	112
Total op. revenue.....	*46,849	*140,982
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struc.	8,398	31,550
Maintenance of equipm't.	5,217	31,320
Traffic expenses	*165	1,358
Transportation expenses.	*11,803	21,901
General expenses	506	9,288
Operating expenses.....	*8,644	95,420

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Studio Club Buys New Home in East 62d Street—Washington Heights Apartments Sold to Investors—West 37th Street Property Figures in Trade—Brooklyn and Suburban Deals.

A transaction of considerable interest in the fashionable east side section of the city was made yesterday by Pease & Elliman, who sold for Lorillard Spencer, Jr., of Newport, R. I., the building formerly occupied by the Keller School at 35 and 37 East Sixty-second Street, to a client who has purchased the property for the use of the Studio Club of New York City. The plot is 40 by 100.5, and is about midway in the block between Madison and Park Avenues. The Brierley School is erecting a new building nearby.

The Studio Club of New York City is now located at 63 West Fifty-sixth Street, and its rapid growth in the last few years has made demands upon the officers for better and more commodious quarters. The old school building will undergo some alterations, and the club expects to move in early this season.

West 63d Street Apartment Sale.

A deal in the Lincoln Square section was made by G. Selde & Son, who sold 163 West Sixty-third Street, a five-story apartment house, to a client for investment. The property has not changed ownership for over twenty years.

Investor Buys the Henry Hudson.

The Henry Hudson, a five-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Pinehurst Avenue and 178th Street, has been sold by the Degenhardt Construction Company to an investor.

The structure occupies a plot 50.1 by 100, and yesterday's transaction completes the sale of two houses erected last year by the selling company. Early last Spring the company sold to George J. Schreiner 28 and 30 Pinehurst Avenue, a five-story structure on a plot 50 by 100.

Another Amsterdam Avenue Deal.

The Northville Realty Company has sold to an investor, through Shaw & Co., 1,253 Amsterdam Avenue, a six-story apartment house with stores, on a plot 39.10 by 100 feet.

Buys Harlem Flat.

The five-story flat on the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and 133d Street, on plot 23 by 50 by 80, has been sold by C. F. Heitman, for B. K. Bloch, to an investor.

Old Properties in Trade.

Alexander J. Roux & Co. have sold for Conrad Hubert 417-425 West Thirty-seventh Street, old buildings, on a plot 125 by 98.9, to J. W. Dimick, who gives in part payment the five-story business building at 392 and 394 West Broadway.

$40,000 Purchase on Ocean Parkway.

John Bittner has purchased for occupancy the dwelling at 408 Ocean Parkway from Edmund Wilson. The house occupies a plot 70 by 250, and adjoins that of ex-Senator McNulty. It is built of gray granite and has been held at $40,000.

C. D. Durkee Buys on Staten Island.

Charles D. Durkee of 2 South Street has purchased from Henry Christ two large tracts at Grasmere Station, S. I., the plot on the south side of the Staten Island Railroad having a frontage of approximately 700 feet on Clove Avenue, and a frontage of approximately 600 feet on the Fingerboard Road, the frontage on the railroad being about 600 feet, while the plot on the north side of the railroad embraces a frontage of about 850 feet on Clove Avenue, and a frontage of approximately 610 feet on the railroad.

It is the intention of the purchasers to erect on the smaller tract a large brick factory for the manufacture of marine hardware, while a number of private dwellings will be erected on the south side of the railroad for the members of the firm and others. These tracts were purchased by Mr. Christ about three years ago, and are reported to have been sold by him at a handsome profit.

Cornelius G. Kolff negotiated the sale.

Leases.

The Duff & Brown Company has leased for T. I. O'Connell 345 West 122d Street, a three-story dwelling, and for David Green 474 West 150th Street, a three-story dwelling.

One-half of the block front on Greenwich Street, between Hubert and Laight Streets, on which an eight-story fireproof building is in course of erection, has been leased by Samuel Weil to the Mercantile Warehouse Company for the term of ten years at an aggregate rental of over one-quarter of a million dollars.

The Duross Company has leased for Thomas W. Tovey to Charles Huber the two three-story houses 139 and 141 West Fifteenth Street, for a term of ten years; also for William H. Karch the three-story house 151 West Thirteenth Street, to Mary Gleason, for a term of years.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the Twentieth Street Realty Company the store, basement, and first loft in the new twelve-story and basement building now in course of construction at 45 and 47 East Twentieth Street to Goodman & Brother, now at 463 Broadway; also for Elias A. Cohen, the top loft at 77 to 81 Wooster Street, to the Ecuadorian Panama Hat Company, both leases being for a term of years.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased the store at 164 Pearl Street to Hyman Basch, a loft at 69 Cortlandt Street to the Michigan Wheel Company, a loft at 87 Fulton Street to M. H. Levey & Co., and a loft at 84 and 86 West Broadway to the Model Aeroplane and Supply Company.

$350,000 Park Ave. Apartment.

Plans have been filed for a high-class twelve-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixtieth Street for the 521 Park Avenue Company. It will have accommodations for twelve families, and will be a handsome structure, with a façade of brick, with limestone facing, in the French Renaissance style of architecture. The main entrance will be on the avenue, and will be ornamented with two columns of granite supporting a balcony. The architect, William A. Boring, has placed the cost at $350,000.

Notes.

The Ernestus Gulick Company has been appointed manager of the new Putnam Building, 2, 4, and 6 West Forty-fifth Street, at Fifth Avenue, a sixteen-story building, 75 by 100.

The rooms of the Real Estate Board of Brokers will be closed on Saturday and Labor Day.

The reports current to the effect that the Morrell property, at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, had been sold, were denied yesterday. The property measures 115.10 by 88.8 by irregular, and was sold at auction in partition sale this year, and was bought in by the estate for $595,000.

Dudley P. Power has leased the Fisk property, at Woodcliff Lake, N. J., to Irving B. Kiffin.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Rivington St, 183, s s, 50 ft e of Attorney St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; partition, to Edward Denbosky, $24,000.

By Samuel Marx.

4th Av, Section 233, runs s e, 94.10x77.7x irregular, Wakefield; foreclosure sale, to Aniello Bianchi, $14,080.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

64TH ST, n e, 204 ft w of Avenue A, for a 2-story wagon storage house, 75x95; L. Schnurmacher, 1,128 1st Av, owner; L. A. Shalmart, architect; cost.....$24,000

PARK AV, n e corner of 60th St, for a 12-story apartment, 60x90.5; 521 Park Avenue Co., 17 Maiden Lane, owner; W. A. Boring, architect; cost.....$350,000

HARRINGTON AV, n s, 50 ft e of Mayflower Av, for two 2-story dwellings, 20x51; Anna Vogel, 1,831 Prospect Av, owner; Moore & Landecelel, architects; cost.....$9,000

BOWELL AV, n s, 105 ft w of Pugsley Av, for four 2-story brick dwellings, 20x52 each; Martin Fletscher Construction Co., Martin Fletscher, 908 Bryant Av, President, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost.....$24,000

MINNIFORD AV, w s, 90 ft n of Bridge St, City Island, for a 1-story frame shop, 22x36; William H. Booth, 62 Scofield St, owner, S. H. Booth & Sons, architects; cost.....$350

BROOK AV, e s, 168.10 ft s of 169th St, for a 5-story brick tenement, 44.11½x88.6; J. H. Buscall, 1,525 Anthony Av, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., architect; cost.....$45,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

81ST ST, s s, 141.1 ft e of 5th Av, to a 4-story dwelling; Mrs. C. Saenger, 51 East 64th St, owner; Marvin, Davis & Turton, architects; cost.....$15,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 38.2 ft s of 122d St, 39.10x100; Worthville Realty Co. to Samuel J. T. Wood, 357 West 123d St, (mtg $48,000,) Aug. 30; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

ATTORNEY ST, 8, e s, 20.7x—; William Atkinson to Abraham L. Kass, 226 South 9th St, Brooklyn, Aug. 30, (mtg $8,000;) Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

BRACKEN AV, w s, 200 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Neden Realty Co. to Ida H. Mulgannon, 435 Main St, Hempstead, L. I., Aug. 22; attorneys, Shellabarger & D., 80 Church St.....$1

BROOK AV, n w corner of 134th St, 100x45; Meyer Goldberg and others to James Van D. Card, 248 West 73d St, Aug. 30, (mtg $40,000;) Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

CAMBRELING AV, n w corner of 188th St, 95x100; James Hess to Garibaldi Realty and Construction Co., 288 East 152d St, (mtg $4,000,) Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CATHARINE ST, w s, Lots 101 to 103, map of South Washingtonville, 150x100; Jeannette Holmes to Lillian G. Sullivan, 596 East 169th St, (mtg $3,000,) Aug. 10; attorney, M. I. Falk, 99 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lillian G. Sullivan to Maxberg Construction Co., 320 Broadway, (mtg $5,900,) Aug. 10; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; Tomahawk Realty Co. to Sadie Barfield, 501 Sutter Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $150,000,) Aug. 24; attorneys, Weed, H. & M., 62 William St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Sadie Barfield to City Holding Co., 540 West 149th St, (mtg $150,000,) Aug. 24; same attorneys.....$100

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 115 ft s of Grand St, 40x94; Checchia Realty Co. to Gaetano Gubitosi, 218 Grand St, ½ part, (mtg $58,500,) Aug. 28; attorney, G. J. Guidice, 67 Park Row $100

ELIZABETH AV, n s, 300 ft w of City Island Av, 275x100, City Island; Samuel J. Wood to Harnet Realty Co., 103 East 125th St, Aug. 30; attorneys, Weschler & R., 135 Broadway $1,000

JOHN ST, 50 to 56, s s, 86.7x70.9; Margaret A. Goodridge to Edward A. Schmidt, Radnor, Penn., Aug. 29; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $295,000

LEXINGTON AV, 810, w s, 24.8x100; Frederick R. Going to Harold M. P. Stokes, 230 Madison Av, (mtg $35,000,) April 11; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$1

LOT 22, map of Siems estate, Bronx; Angelo Tosto to Giovanni Tosto, — Taylor Av, and another, Aug. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 34, map of Allen estate; H. P. Rose Co. to Luigi Leone, 816 East 115th St, Aug. 25; attorney, N. Cella, 220 Broadway.....$1

LOT 306, map of Mapes estate, Bronx; Wilhelmina Delle to Pietro Viscardi, 83 Amsterdam Av, and another, (mtg $3,000,) Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MAGENTA ST, s s, 125.6 ft w of Olinville Av, 24.6x100.6; Michael Murtha to John Boddis, 3,563 Olinville Av, Aug. 30, (mtg $5,000;) Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadday $100

PLOT 6, map of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicate; 180th St. Co. to James J. Martin, 58 East Kingsbridge Road, Aug. 30, (mtg $23,250;) T. J. Meehan, 2 Rector St.$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 186th St, 58x100; Mary F. Martin to 180th Street Co., 185 Broadway, (mtg $85,000,) Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

UNION AV, e s, 117 s e s of 4th St, 25x97, Westchester; Rosa Nathan and others, executors, to William Fonzo, 1,701 Zerega Av, (mtg $4,200,) July 31; attorney, S. Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$5,400

WEST END AV, 589, w s, 16x100; Alice C. Lynch to Emily G. R. Nichols, Bronxville, N. Y., Aug. 31, (mtg $13,000;) Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$1,000

187TH AV, 352, e s, 23x68.8; Louis Frooks to L. Frooks Engine Co., 225 Chrystie St., Aug. 10 .....$100

3D ST, s s, 46 ft w of 2d Av, 23x58; Frieda Hart to Noah James, 1,165 Fox St, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 30; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & F., 128 Broadway.....$100

7TH ST, s s, 199.10 ft w of Avenue A, 24.11x90.10; Frederick Zimmer and others, executors, &c., of Bertha Wank, to Amelia and Bertha Wank, 511 West 113th St, (mtg $16,000,) and all liens, Aug. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth V. Kuensberg, widow, to same, quitclaim, Aug. 8; attorney, same $1

8TH AV, n w corner of 183d St, runs s 25x w 83.3x—x41.7 to street, x e 50 to beginning; Hy. J. Baierlein to Thomas McPhillips, 284 West 144th St, Aug. 30, (mtg $15,000,) quitclaim; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Selina L. Bloch and another to same, (mtg $15,000,) Aug. 17...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Malvina Lesser to same, (mtg $15,000,) quitclaim, Aug. 17.....$1

10TH AV, 778, e s, 25x75; Samuel Levin to Harry N. Kohn, 3 West 89th St, (mtg $15,000,) Aug. 30; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway $1

107TH ST, 57 West, n s, 21.11x94.10; David Weingarten to William J. Mitchell, 517 West 158th St, (mtg $56,000,) Aug. 15; attorney, F. L. Mayham, 35 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William J. Mitchell to Ida H. Sachers, 186 Park Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $56,000,) Aug. 15; attorney same.$100

60TH ST, 213 West, n s, 25x100.5; Pietro Viscardi and Salvatore di Pace to Wilhelmina Delle, 84 Patterson Av., Hoboken, N. J., (mtg $15,900,) Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

61ST ST, 212 West, s s, 25x100.5; Hannah Cohen to Jacob R. Schiff, 18 East 120th St, (mtg $12,000,) Aug. 30; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

91ST ST, 50 West, 18x100.8; Dinah J. Levi to Edward H. Ross, 29 West 91st St, Aug. 14, (mtg $20,000;) Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

92D ST, 55 West, n s, 20x100.6; Marcia Ines Le Fevre to Mercedes Barthold, 57 West 92d St, (mtg $13,500,) Aug. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

98TH ST, 215 East, n s, 25.2x100.11; Frame Realty Co. to Form Realty Co., 200 Broadway, Aug. 30.....$100

114TH ST, 238 and 240 East, 42x100.11; Louis Lese to Louis S. Barnard, 175 East 79th St, Aug. 26, (mtg $19,500;) Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$100

117TH ST, s s, 127.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Barney Epstein to Pasquale Collo, 419 East 117th St, Aug. 31, (mtg $5,500;) Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

131ST ST, 151 West, n s, 20x99.11; Margaret E. Napier to Clara B. Wright, 134 West 135th St, (mtg $14,500,) Aug. 25; attorneys, Everett, C., B. & W., 79 Wall St.....$1

136TH ST, n s, 189.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 62.6x100; Louis Lese to Louis S. Barnard, 175 East 79th St, Aug. 26, (mtg $4,000;) Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$100

141ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 100x199.10; William J. Farrell and others, heirs, &c., of Leocadie M. P. Farrell, to St. Walburga's Academic School, 610 West 141st St, quitclaim, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Francisco L. Farrell and others, heirs as above, to same, quitclaim, Aug. 4; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Adelaide L. Farrell, heiress as above, to same, quitclaim, Aug. 8; attorney, same.....$1

144TH ST, 234 West, n s, 25x99.11; Thomas McPhillips to Selina L. Bloch and Clarice Engel, Lawrence, L. I., (mtg $15,000,) Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

150TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x99.11; William H. Dennis to Charles Newman, 538 West 150th St, (mtg $11,000,) Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

180TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of Park Av, 75.6x133.10x irregular; Emanuel Freund to Melillo Construction Co., (mtg $9,000,) and all liens,) Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

180TH ST, 811 East, 25x118.2; Charles W. P. Kleine to Peer Realty Co., 154 Nassau St, Aug. 31, (mtg $5,000;) Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$100

236TH ST, 245 East, n s, 25x100; Melillo Construction Co. to Emanuel Freund, South Nyack, N. Y., (mtg $14,000,) Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BARTHOLD, Mercedes, to Marcia I. Le Fevre, 13 Rue Miromesuil, Paris, France; 92d St, 55 West, n s, 20x100.6, Aug. 28, 3 years; attorney, K. B. Sutherland, 71 Broadway.. $6,500

BAUNBIL, Lillie, to Sigmund Baunel, 101 West 115th St; 8th Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25x100, prior mtg $30,000, Aug. 29, due Sept. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorneys, A. H. Schwarz, 120 Fulton St.....$5,000

COLLO, Pasquale, to Barney Epstein, 150 Lenox Av; 117th St, 409 East, 16.8x100.11, Aug. 31, 1 year, 6 p. c.; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$500

CYPRESS CONSTRUCTION CO. to Israel Karp, 16 East 108d St; Lot 16 and east half of Lot 15, map of 150 lots, Crane estate, Aug. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$3,500

DELLE, Wilhelmina, to Pietro Viscardi, 83 Amsterdam Av; 60th St, 213 West, n s, 25x100.5, Aug. 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

FONZO, William, to Rose Nathan and others, executors, 154 West 151st St; Union Av, s e corner of 4th St, 25x97, Aug. 30, due, &c., as per bond; Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway $200

GOLDGEIER, Adolph W., to Grace L. Horton, 2,881 Broadway; plot 395 ft w of White Plains Road and 550 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, Aug. 30, installments, 6 p. c.; M. F. Duckworth Co., 61 Park Row....$350

HARNET REALTY CO. to Samuel J. T. Wood, 357 West 123d St; Elizabeth Av, n s, 300 ft w of City Island Av, 275x100, Aug. 30, 4 years, 6 p. c.; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $20,000

HAYES, Augustus L., to John H. Rogan, executor, 625 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 236th St, s s, 100 ft e of Kepler Av, 25x100, Aug. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, John H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St $700

HILLS, William, to German Savings Bank, 100 East 14th St; 126th St, n s, 120.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.4x90.11, Aug. 30, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$9,000

HOULIHAN, Margaret, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 61 Chambers St; Bainbridge Av, n e corner of Bedford Park Boulevard, 100x75x99.1x75, Aug. 31, 5 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 61 Chambers St.. $52,000

INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTERS' CORPORation to State Trust Co. of Plainfield, N. J., at Plainfield, N. J.; 144th St, 510 West, s s, 100x99.11, prior mtg $140,000, Aug. 29, due Oct. 29, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Engel Brothers, 132 Nassau St $7,000

KOHLER, George L., to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St; 39th St, 319 West, 25x98.9, Aug. 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

KOHN, Harry N., to Samuel Levin, 896 Tiffany Av; 10th Av, 778, e s, 25x75, prior mtg $13,000, Aug. 30, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.. $8,650

MAXBERG CONSTRUCTION CO. to Lillian G. Sullivan, 596 East 169th St; Catharine St, w s, Lots 101 to 103, map of South Washingtonville, each lot 50x100, Aug. 30, installments; attorney, M. I. Falk, 99 Nassau St.. $2,900

McPHILLIPS, Thomas, to Selma L. Bloch, Lawrence, L. I.; 8th Av, s w corner of 183d St, 25x83.8x41.7x50, Aug. 17, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abraham Nelson, 30 Pine St..$8,000

MELILLO CONSTRUCTION CO. to Emanuel Freund, 2 Clinton Av, South Nyack, N. Y.; 180th St, s s, 116 ft e of Park Av, 75.6x irregular, prior mtg $9,000, Aug. 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Dyckman St, 283, n e s, 20x100, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $1,500

PSATY CONSTRUCTION CO. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St; Kelly St, w s, 90 ft s of 180th St, 50x100, each $7.6x100, 2 mtgs each $20,000, Aug. 25, demand, 6 p. c.; F. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$58,000

ROSS, Edward H., to Esperanto Mortgage Co., 37 Liberty St.; 91st St, 50 West, 18x100, Aug. 14, installments, 6 p. c.; Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St $3,900

SACHERS, Ida H., to William J. Mitchell, 517 West 158th St; 12th St, n s, 166.2 ft e of 6th Av, 21.11x94.10, prior mtg $56,000, Aug. 15, due as per bond; attorney, F. L. Mayhain, 135 Nassau St $9,000

SCHMIDT, Edward A., to Margaret A. Goodridge, 51 West 73d St; John St, 50 to 56, s s, 69.5x86.7, Aug. 29, due as per bond; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $245,000

SCHNIGEL, Marie, to Peter Kuhnhardt, 989 1st Av; 1st Av, w s, 41 ft n of 54th St, 20x—, prior mtg $7,500, Aug. 31, 5 years; S. S. Smith, 59 Wall St.....$5,000

SPRINGSTEAD, William H., to John O'Neil, 2,034 Blackrock Av; 3d St, n w s, 100 ft s w of Madison Av, 25x100, Aug. 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Timothy Power, 2,758 Walker Av $2,500

VIOLA, Salvator, and Giovanni Tosto to Emily A. Taber, Bailey Island, Me.; Lot 22, map of 170 lots of Siems estate, Aug. 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

WEIL, Sallie, to Marie J. Myers, 573 West 183d St; 12th St, 722 to 728 East, 84x75, Aug. 16, 1 year; C. W. Bennett, 2 Rector St.. $23,000

WRIGHT, Clara B., to Margaret E. Napier, 34 West 135th St; 131st St, 147 West, n s, 20x99.11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Everett, C., B. & W., 79 Wall St.....$3,000

118TH EAST 54TH STREET CO. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway; 54th St, s s, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, 16x100.5, 2 years, 6 p. c.; Aug. 30; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,253, e s, 39.10x100, Jan. 15, 1908; Worthville Realty Co., owner, 103 East 125th St, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Eiseman, Levy, Corn & Lewine, 136 Broadway $3,000

AVENUE D, 73, e s, 25 ft s of 6th St, 25x80, Aug. 10, 1906; Delia Hahn to Henry Krauss; satisfaction to Samuel Weiss, on the premises; Isidor Frey, 302 Broadway...$3,000

BROADWAY, 1,565, mortgage on part premises and fixtures, May 23, 1910; Paul Salom to Isaac and Max Roth, (firm of Roth & Co., 401 East 23d St).....$7,200

ELTON AV, n e corner of 155th St, 50x100, March 1, 1897; Margaretha G. Gerken and Hermann H., her husband, 728 Elton Av, to John H Gerken; L. Lowenstein, 117 West 10th St.....$8,000

PARK AV, 387, e s, 75.5 ft n of 53d St, 25x70, May 11, 1906; Peter A. Peterson to the Equitable Trust Co. of New York; owner, the Montana Realty Co., 135 Broadway; Van Norden Trust Co., 5th Av. and 60th St.$26,000

WATER ST, 396, w s, corner of Catharine Slip, 20x40.1, May 2, 1911; Catharine and Water Street Construction and Realty Co., owner, 14 Maiden Lane, to Jacob Horowitz, 4 West 120th St; Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway. $8,000

WESTERLY 33.4 ft of Lot 533, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114, Dec. 30, 1906; John J. McEvoy and Annie K. McEvoy to Rachel Singer, 2,540 Grand Av; owner, Adeline Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av; Parker & Ernst, 170 Broadway. $500

7TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Avenue B, being Lot 160, map of Unionport, 25x80, Dec. 17, 1907; Lena Henry, owner, 2,265 Chatterton Av, Bronx, to George Hauser; Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$1,500

11TH ST, 326 East, s s, 25x94.10, July 2, 1906; Christoforo Zuccaro to Domenico Candela; owner, Raymond Guarini, 297 East 10th St; Polizzi & Co., 192 and 194 Bowery....$12,800

98TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.8, Jan. 24, 1838; John C. R. Eckerson, owner, 169 West 88th St, to Charles F. Bauerdorf and George Karsch, executors, Al J. Adams estate, 111 Broadway; Deyo & Bauerdorf, 111 Broadway $2,500

144TH ST, 100 West, mortgage on right, title, and interest, &c, Dec. 1, 1908; Cosmo Pasienza to Arcangelo Palmieri, 108 West 144th St.....$320

Assignments of Mortgages.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO. to Louis Hausler. $6,000

SAME to Oliver N. Hitchcock and another. $20,000

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$50,000

SMITH, Florence M., to Lawyers Mtg. Co.. $6,000

DUTTING, George A., to Elisabeth F. Pegg. $3,000

NAPIER, Margaret E., to Artemus Ward.. $3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to Bankers Trust Co. $340,000

PASQUALE, Angelo, to Giuseppe Tuoti....$1

SAME to Marie A. Pasquale $1

HILLIARD, Edmund B., to Annie C. Cochran. $12,000

BAUML, Sigmund, to May Fink $3,000

CLAUSEN-FLANAGAN CO. to Albert M. Baumann $1

AMERICAN MORTGAGE CO. to D. C. Moran and another, trustees $17,000

DEUTSCH, Albert, to Selina Kalish $1

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Hudson Mortgage Co. $75,000

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 643, basement; Alvin T. Stewart and another to Max Scheer and another, 68 West 139th St, 4 5-12 years from Sept. 1, 1911; attorney, A. B. Costinna, 28 Greene St. $1,800

CLINTON ST, 188, store and basements; Julius Tishman to Jennie Finkelstein, 10 West 116th St, five years from July 1, 1911; attorney, Bernheimer & S. P. B. Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$2,000

FULTON AV, 1,571 and 1,573, five-story building; Rosina Pinelli to Abraham Sacks, 208 East 114th St., five years from July 1, 1911; Isaac Allen, 198 Broadway.....$4,728

FULTON AV, 1,567 and 1,569, five-story building; Antonio Vernaglia to Abraham Sacks, 208 East 114th St, five years from July 1, 1911; attorney, same.....$4,740

GERMAN PLACE, 774, corner store; Solomon Katz to Albert Dansig and another, 853 Sheridan Av, five years from Jan. 1, 1911; Davis & M., 33 Park Row.....$360

8D AV, 2,181, store and cellar; Samuel Winters to Becky Godles, 110 Delancey St, 2 8-12 years from Sept. 1, 1911; Rudolph Marlss. 820 Broadway $3,750

Mechanics' Liens.

TREMONT AV, n s, 100.3 ft e of Jerome Av, 50.2x94.10x50x91.2; August Rampfner against Han Construction Co., owner and contractor; Solomon Burdeyener, Abraham Abelman, and Pickenquinn Realty Co., owners.....$40

WEBSTER AV, e s, 154 ft n of 173d St, 75x100; Person & Co. against Kenas Improvement Co., owner and contractor.....$585

WEST END AV, 600; Leopold Kantor against West End Construction Co., owner and contractor $5,405

20TH ST, 26 West; United States Vault Light Construction Co. against M. Talsky & Co., contractor; S. N. Katz, owner.....$94

42D ST, 108 to 116 West; A. B. See Electric Elevator Co. against New York Lodge, No. 1, Benevolent Protective Order Elks, owner and contractor $8,550

76TH ST, 324 West; Benjamin Chenkin against Eleanor A. M. Hall, owner; Maurice Runkle, contractor $158

119TH ST, 461 East; Jacob Kleinberg against Richard W. Harner, owner; Sigmund Frey, contractor $150

198TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 40x120; Raffael Luongo against d'Ambra Construction Co., owner and contractor $3,338

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 140th St; American Enameled Brick and Tile Co. against A. Feldman Construction Co. and others, Aug. 30, 1911, (by payment).....$500

UNION AV, n e corner of Kelly St; Canton Steel Ceiling Co. against May Holding Co. and others, Aug. 19, 1911, (by bond).....$10

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50 ft s of 186th St, 50x100; Joseph R. O'Neill against Mutual Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. V. Mitchell.

BOSTON St, 97 West; People of the State of New York against Raffio Tuso, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

BENOA AV, s e corner of 180th St, 99.11x100; Anna Radford against C. L. Nassauer estates, (notice of levy;) attorney, not given.

MULBERRY ST, 120; People of the State of New York against Anna T. Esposito, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

MULBERRY ST, 120; same against Anna T. Esposito, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

MULBERRY ST, e s, 66 ft s of Hester St, 16x90; People of the State of New York against Vitaliano Liberti and others, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

MULBERRY ST, 120; same against Anna T. Esposito, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

PROSPECT AV, w s, part of Lot 76 and Lot 77, map of Village of East Tremont, Bronx; Nellie A. Murphy against Jessie A. Hall and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Pallister.

SUMMIT AV, w s, 112.6 ft s of 166th St, 42.9x100 to Ogden Av; William A. Darling and others against Charles R. Myers and others, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. Levy.

TREMONT AV, n s, 100.3 ft e of Jerome Av, 50x94.10x irregular; Frank Genninger against Han Construction Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. J. Kelly.

VALENTINE AV, s e s, intersection of n e s of 198th St, 100.9x—x irregular; Pauline Greenberg against Francesco La Sala and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. A. Samuels.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 376.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x116; Annie M. Burke against Vincent Avallone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Austin & McLanahan.

5TH AV, w s, 71 ft s of 132d St, 19x75; People of The State of New York against Abraham Berney, (notice of levy;) attorney, not given.

5TH AV, w s, 71 ft e of 132d St, 19x75; same against same, (notice of levy;) attorney, not given.

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, (notice of levy;) attorney, not given.

6TH AV, 211; 133d St, 23 East; James N. Taylor against Walter Urban and others, (partition;) attorneys, Ingram, Root, Massey & Clark.

8TH ST, n s, 239.1 ft e of Avenue B, 41.8x69.10, two actions; Lambert Suydam against Fannie Cohn and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, W. R. Adams.

43D ST, s s, 158 ft e of 5th Av, 41x100.5; Edwin H. Weatherbee against Lena K. Hoag, (notice of levy;) attorney, H. Holljes.

46TH ST, 216 West; Marion F. Turney against John R. Livermore and others, (action to impress trust;) attorneys, Frost & Johnson.

47TH ST, 318 East; Mary Compbell against Max Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gillespie & O'Connor.

62D ST, 226 West; Tenement House Department against Rexton Realty Co., (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

63D ST, 207 West; Tenement House Department against Friedland Realty Co., (notice of levy;) attorney, A. R. Watson.

63D ST, 215 West; Tenement House Department against same, (notice of levy;) attorney, A. R. Watson.

63D ST, 211 West; Tenement House Department against Friedland Realty Co., (notice of levy;) attorney, A. R. Watson.

110TH ST, 320 East; People of the State of New York against Tony Bracepel and others, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

122D ST, s s, 284 ft w of 4th Av, 21x100.11; John H. Ives and others against Dennis Cunahan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. R. Vollmer.

132D ST, 115 West; Catharine A. Collins against Mary C. Dolan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. C. Anderson.

182D ST, 281 West; People of The State of New York against Charles Monday, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

140TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 114x99.11; 140th St, n s, 251.6 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11; Rosary Flower Co. against Lenox Realty Co., (notice of levy;) attorneys, Rosenthal & Herrmance.

109TH ST, s s, 232 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98; Tenement House Department against Carolina Cupola, (notice of levy;) attorney, A. R. Watson.

Building Loan Contract.

178TH ST, n w corner of Monterey Av, 75x100; Nells Hansen loans Henry Raabe..$30,000

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GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS

222 WEST 59TH ST.

Apartments of three rooms and bath to lease from $1,200; ideal for bachelor or couple; furnished and unfurnished.

JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

SONOMA

BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.

MOST CENTRAL LOCATION IN TOWN.

Apartments of 4, 5 and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; exceptionally large, light rooms, with high ceilings, decorated to suit; superior hall and elevator service. Your inspection invited each day, including Sundays. Also 1 furnished apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths.

44 WEST 77TH STREET.

LUXURIOUS APARTMENTS.

Half Block from Central Park.

Suites of 9 & 10 Rooms, with 3 baths

APPLY TO OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d St., Corner.

Eight large, light rooms, tiled bath; electric light; parquet floors; night and day elevator; subway express and elevated stations on 72d; all surface lines convenient; rent $1,200 to $1,300.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; rent $1,000 to $1,500.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

ST. AUGUSTINE,

[illegible] West 87th St., Near Broadway.

[illegible]-room apartment.....$1,400

[illegible]-room apartment.....$1,200

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Chatham Court,

71 CENTRAL PARK WEST,

N. W. Cor. 67th St.

VERY DESIRABLE

10-Room Corner Apartments

overlooking Central Park; large outside rooms, southern exposure; modern building, possessing every possible convenience that goes to make up a strictly high class residence; the location is perfectly ideal.

RENTS ON APPLICATION.

Resident Manager on Premises.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

REED HOUSE

121st St. and Broadway.

5 Rooms, $540- $660

6 Rooms, $720- $840

7 Rooms, $840-$1,200

This property is held and managed by an individual owner as a permanent investment.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE

NATHAN HALE

Fort Washington Ave. and West 181st St.

Three blocks from 181st St. B'way Subway. An extremely high class, new elevator apartment house. Beautiful large rooms, with every modern improvement.

4-5-6-7-9 Rooms

2 and 3 baths.

$570 to $1,500.

Renting agent on premises.

Hague Apartments

547 Riverside Drive

overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.

High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.

Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.

APARTMENTS, $900 to $1,500.

FAIRVIEW COURT

175 Claremont Ave,

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, Facing West 125th St.

Attractive elevator apartment house, convenient to Subway Station.

4 Rooms & Bath.....$420 to $480

5 Rooms & Bath.....$540 to $600

FRANK L. FISHER CO. Agents,

Tel. 9010 Columbus. 148 West 72d St., N. Y.

240-246-254 Manhattan Ave. and 320 West 111th St.

OPPOSITE MANHATTAN PARK,

one block from 6th and 9th Av. elevated stations; two blocks from Subway stations.

APARTMENTS of 4-5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.

RENTS, $25 TO $50.

Concessions to desirable tenants.

AMIDON

83d St., (n. w. corner,) Broadway.—7 rooms and bath; exceptionally large, light rooms; all outside apartments; $1,300 to $1,400; all improvements: first floor corner physician's apartment, $1,320.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

THE OREGON,

28 WEST 127TH ST.

8 rooms, baths, elevator; parquet floors; modern improvements; rent $930 yearly.

STANLEY COURT,

519-527 WEST 124TH ST.

3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, $25 to $37.

Telephone, electric light; high class; view on 3 streets. H. Bowie, agent. Tel. Morningside 640.

SHELBURNE HALL,

90 Morningside Drive, Cor. 121st St.

Elevator Apartments; excellent service.

6 Rooms, $60 to $70.

VERSAILLES PALACE

605-607 W. 113TH ST.

Exceptionally large, light 6, 7, 8 room apartments.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

J. Romaine Brown & Co.

Offer you the choice of the following High Grade Apartments, ready October 1st

"The Pembroke"
10-12 West 86d St. Eight rooms and bath; elevator. $750 to $1,100

"The Elizabeth"
848 West 106th St., S. W. Corner of Broadway. 7 and 8 rooms and bath; elevator. $900 and $1,000

"Fort Tryon"
All outside apartments. 561 West 180th St., adjoining Subway station; mail chute, elevator, hall boys, telephone in each apartment, etc. 4-5-6 and 7 rooms. $35 to $65

"The Van Cortlandt"
500 South Broadway, Yonkers. A new Apartment House. A few minutes from Van Cortlandt Park station of Subway; all light; latest improvements. 6 & 7 rooms. $35 & $45.

"The Beauclere"
All outside apartments, 901 West 109th St., N. W. Corner of Broadway. 7 rooms and bath; elevator. $1,000 to $1,200

"The Wareham"
831-3 Lexington Ave., (Near 54th Street.) 3, 4 and 5 rooms, elevator, etc. $45, $60 and $75

"St. Francis Court"
Northeast Cor. 135th St., Riverside Drive. Beautiful and convenient location. Elevator apartment house. 5 to 8 rooms. $45 to $100

"The Bellerose"
706 West 179th St. Neat and up-to-date. 4 and 5 rooms. $29 to $37

Apply at Our Office, 105-109 West 40th St., or Superintendent on Premises.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

The Saranac

Just completed

470 Convent Ave.

S. W. Corner 151st St.

Convenient to the B'way Subway, 6th and 9th Avenue L Stations.

The most exclusive residential section of Washington Heights.

5 Rooms, bath..$50.

Also elegant 2 room suite on first floor. Suitable for

PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

Private street entrance. Rent $35.

Elevator, Telephone & Service of the highest standard. Supt. on premises.

East Side.

Bachelor Apartments

All night elevator service.

5 East 45th St.

2 to 6 rooms with 1 to 3 baths.

Restaurant in Building

Superintendent on premises, or

William S. Denison & Co.

141 Broadway.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof.

43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av. Seven rooms, one and two baths, $1,200 to $1,700. Two and three rooms and bath.....$420 to $600 All night elevator, hall and 'phone service; all improvements; resident Superintendent.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

Before Deciding

Be Sure to See These

CLARENDON

7 ROOMS & BATH

Large Light Sunny Rooms

Cheery and Homelike.

605 West 112th St.

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

No better Location on the West Side.

Two blocks to Subway.

AT THE VERY ATTRACTIVE FIGURE OF $1,150.

Apply to Superintendent, or

Huston & Spraker Co.,

25 LIBERTY ST. Tel. 8827 John.

BACHELOR APARTMENT

OVER 5TH AVE. BANK

5TH AVE. & 44TH ST.

6 VERY LARGE ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; SUITABLE FOR TWO BACHELORS OR WOULD DIVIDE FOR ONE.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

582 5TH AV., COR. 44TH ST., & 9 PINE ST.

Hotel Clarendon

Northwest Corner

58TH ST. AND PARK AV.

APARTMENTS

La Casa Blanca,

55 East 76th St.

NEAR MADISON AV.

7-8-11 rooms, bath and servants' bath; rent, $1,000-$1,250; also corner-apartments, all light rooms, $1,400; white enameled woodwork; parquet floors, electric lights, telephone each apartment. Telephone 1690 Lenox.

La Valenciennes

404 West 116th St.,

Between Morningside Park West and Amsterdam Ave,,

High Class Elevator Apartments.

6 & 7 Large, Light Rooms.

Rents $780-$1,080.

Chester Hall,

201 West 107th St.,

Cor. Amsterdam Ave., near Subway and "L"

Elevator and all the latest improvements.

5 & 6 Large, Light Rooms

Rents $540-$720.

AGENTS ON PREMISES.

OXFORD HALL

AND

CAMBRIDGE HALL

454-456 Riverside Drive.

(116-119 STREETS.)

FRONT APARTMENTS.

5&6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,100-1,500

REAR.

4 Rooms and Bath, $700-900

APPLY ON PREMISES OR

PEASE & ELLIMAN,

165 W. 72nd St. Tel. 8300 Col.

Hendrik Hudson Annex

Broadway & Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

12-Story Fireproof Building at Express Subway Station.

6, 7, 8 Rooms and 3 baths. 9 Rooms and 2 baths.

RENTS.....$1,300 to $2,500

Manager on premises. 'Phone, 4302—Morningside.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO., Owner, 527 Fifth Avenue.

Harlem Library Bldg.

32 WEST 123D ST.

Cozy, light apartments of one, two, and three rooms and bath; "telephone"; rents $180 to $480 per year, including steam heat, service, and light.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

THE MANITOU

221 West 141st St., near 7th Ave.

Magnificent 4-6 rooms, elevator, modern apartments, $25 to $45. Inducements. Inspection invited.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

353 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

THE NORTHERN and BELVEDERE.

181st & Northern Av. 150th St. & Edgecombe Av.

Elevator apartment, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; rents $50 upward. Apply premises or S. Feinberg, 174th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

EVELYN COURT,

611-619 WEST 114TH ST.

8 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths, all-night elevator service; subway station 116th St. Rentals $1,100 to $1,600; unexcelled service.

East Side.

THE LEXINGTON

144-146-148 East 22d St.

To lease, attractive large apartments, 5 & 6 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone.

MODERATE RENT.

References, leases. Superintendent on premises.

WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,

927 Broadway. Telephone 5929 Gramercy.

3 EAST 35th STREET

Apartment for Rent

8 rooms and bath; electric light; rooms and closets very large.

Apply on Premises

(11933)

Doctor's Apartments.

Have been occupied several years by successful physicians; now to rent.

7 ROOMS.....$1,000

11 ROOMS.....$1,700

55 East 76th St., near Madison Av.

COLONIAL HALL,

1,961 Mad. Av., N. E. cor. 90th St.

Nine exceptionally large, light, airy rooms, two baths; all latest improvements; rents $1,800 upward. Apply on premises. Tel. 3022 Lenox.

KINGSTON—129 E. 76TH STREET

Handsome parlor apartment; seven large, light rooms.

The Mildred, 140 E. 92d.

High-class elevator apts., 7 large, all light and sunny rooms. Rent $60.00.

The Webster, 171 E. 81st.

Elevator apt., 6 large, light rooms. Telephone service. Rent $38.00.

100 E. 83d, cor. Park Ave.

7 large, light rooms, all improvements, $40.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,

1,421 Madison Av., Southeast Corner 90th St.

Beautiful corner apartment, seven outside rooms; bath; perfect condition; $60 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity; all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

THE CLEVELAND,

136-150 East 24th St.

Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

A.—CORONADO—A.

Fireproof corner; 6, 7, 8 rooms; $35-$55 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

BROOKLYN.

Park Slope Duplex Houses

Seven large, all light rooms with bath. Every improvement, handsomely decorated. All comfort and privacy of a one-family dwelling, with conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rents $25 and $70. Superior to anything in Manhattan at twice that Rental. 20 minutes from Park Row. Elevated, Trolley, or Subway.

WALTER L. JOHNSON

336 9th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs., Brooklyn.

BRONX.

3 elegantly finished rooms, large dining room and wardrobe. All modern improvements; residential section of the Bronx, near public and Morris High schools. Small select families desired.

950 TRINITY AVE., Near 163d St.

RENT $22 UP.

Apply on premises.

The New Kemp-Jones Apts.,

Washington Bridge and Aqueduct Av.

3-4-5 Rooms; Rents, $26-$40.

All outside rooms; every improvement; high class.

FACING WASHINGTON BRIDGE PARK.

Near Broadway Subway 181st Street Station.

Office: Ogden Ave., 162d St. Telephone 637 Melrose.

TWO MONTHS FREE.

Must sublet exquisite apartment, seven all outside rooms; electric light, parquet floors; only $35.

1,239 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Two blocks 169th St., 3d Av. elevated. Suitable physician or dentist.

2,660 Marion Av., bet. 194th and 195th Sts., 2 blocks west of Webster Av., Fordham Road "L" Station, apartments, just completed, 5 and 6 rooms, $25 upward.

196d Street and Marion Avenue.

The Willow Apartments, just completed; 5 and 6 rooms; two families on each floor.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SMALL PIANOS

Rented very low; some $3 month. Bargains in Grand, Player, and Upright Pianos. Used Aeolian Player-Piano.....$375

Liberal Terms; large stock to select from.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, Mfrs.,

29 EAST 14TH STREET.

Other "Furnished" and "Unfurnished" Apartments advertised on Page 15.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WINDERMAN & KATZMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Winderman and Henry B. Katzman, who compose the firm of Winderman & Katzman, skirt manufacturers at 70 Fourth Avenue, by these creditors: Isaac Livingston, $238; Louis Karpf, $75, and Friedlander, Sammet & Co., $252. Assets are estimated at $5,000.

ECLIPSE COAT FRONT PAD COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Cohen, doing business as the Eclipse Coat Front Pad Company at 148 Wooster Street, by these creditors: Denser & Nathan, $307; The Felters Company, $120, and Lowell Manufacturing Company, $120. Liabilities are $1,200 and assets less than $500.

JACOB SHAPIRO.—Jacob Shapiro, salesman of Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,304 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1906 as a partner in the firm of Darachinsky & Shapiro, dealers in men's furnishing goods at Newburg, who made an assignment on Dec. 12, 1908, and the assets realized $300 for creditors. There are fifty creditors in this city. Mr. Darachinsky filed a petition in bankruptcy on July 28.

CHARLES A. PETERSON.—Charles A Peterson, saw and planing mill for the trade at 534 West Broadway and 162 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,947 and assets of $4,804, consisting of machinery and office furniture $3,000, accounts $1,422, lumber $100, horse and wagon $350, gas deposit and cash in bank $22. Among the creditors are John P. Sjoberg, $2,000, secured; Rudolph Mathesheimer, $1,328, part secured; Charles H. Partridge Lumber Company, Jersey City, $600, and Charles O. Johnson, $500. Some of the debts were contracted as a partner with Ernest L. Forsgren. Mr. Peterson's place at 534 West Broadway was damaged by fire on May 13.

Schedules in Bankruptcy.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Rothstein Manufacturing Company, automobile supplies, at 1,956 Park Avenue, show liabilities of $15,013 and assets of $9,450, consisting of stock, $4,000; machinery $3,500, accounts $1,900, and cash in bank less than $50. Among the creditors are L. B. Gottlieb, Weehawken, $7,775; Julius Gottlieb, Weehawken, $300; James B. Gottlieb, $600; Isidor Gottlieb, Brooklyn, $522, and Samuel I. Segal, Jersey City, $1,336. Julius Gottlieb is Secretary of the company.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Robert Lewis, jeweler at 3,411 Broadway, show liabilities of $2,178 and assets $500 in stock.

Judgments.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anselewitz, Anna S., et al.—C. Carraturo, $565.
Brown, Frank—W. H. Rogers, $502.
Cass, Michael W., and Fannie—George Ringler & Co., $783.
Costanzo, Domenico—Same, $1,761.
Culbert, Charles J., et al.—Same, $1,494.
Coleman, William, et al.—S. Weckstein, $120.
Cahill, Michael—L. Bandes et al., $183.
Dickson, Herbert E.—H. Floy, $178.
Damelio, Morris—George Ringler & Co., $814.
Feinblott, Morris L.—G. E. Goldsmith, $2,386.
Grosslight, Fred L., et al.—George Ringler & Co., $917.
Groff, Joseph C.—Thorndale Farms, $104.
Gaynor, Patrick A.—B. W. Fryer, $776.
Hart, William P.—G. J. Hollereith et al., $203.
Hatoff, Louis, et al.—C. Carraturo, $565.
Jones, Frederick A.—M. Weingarten et al., $143.
Jones, Obadiah W., et al.—Motor Boat Publishing Co., $334.
Kolinsky, Oscar, et al.—C. Carraturo, $565.
Lisner, Clarence W.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $151.
Leopold, Louis, et al.—U. S. Trust Co. of New York, $251.
Lesansky, Sam—Mutual Alliance Trust Co., $239.
Moore, Franklin—J. H. Powell, $7,234.
Meehan, John—E. Blume, $182.
Mittnight, Lawrence E.—M. A. Cunningham et al., $944.
Michels, Robert, et al.—S. Weckstein, $120.
Nordstrom, John W.—McBride, Winston & Co., $204.
Robinson, G. W., et al.—Motor Boat Publishing Co., $334.
Rifkin, Louis and Julius, (not summoned,) et al.—S. Miller, $519.
Spelman, William H.—Garfield National Bank of City of New York, $218.
Strauss, Harry, et al.—George Ringler & Co., $917.
Stewart, De C., et al.—Same, $1,494.
Shapiro, Morris, et al.—S. Miller, $518.
Sullivan, Patrick—Bradley Contracting Co., costs, $109.
Tenent, Ralph V.—M. S. Eakin, $211.
Taylor, Leroy M.—Eronel Realty Co., $458.
Taylor, Leroy M.—R. T. Short, $461.
Wilkes, Alfred G.—J. Barkley, $112.
Draper-Hansen Co.—J. Twyford, $1,420.
Art Manufacturing Co.—Illustrated Postal Card & Novelty Co., $597.
Sapphire Record & Talking Machine Co.—Neostyle Envelope Co., $627.
Draper Realty Co.—Bayside Lumber Co., $228. Same—Same, $347.
Forquignon Manufacturing Co.—T. J. Kieley, $2,254.
John M. Linck Construction Co.—H. Vesnack, Jr., et al., $477.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

Adams, Albert J., Jr.—R. Kragg, July 20, 1908. $729.
Same—F. P. J. Hatcliffe, May 14, 1908. $797.
Adams, Walter C.—A. H. Hastorf, May 19, 1904. $890.
Same—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Co., July 2, 1902. $1,050.
Same—J. Murray et al.—Feb. 7, 1901. $1,087.
Ascher, Albert—M. Groh, April 18, 1911. $400.
Brice, Stewart M.—Park Row Realty Co., April 9, 1903. $182.
Postal Life Insurance Co.—H. Crandall, May 24, 1910. $675.
Rosenthal, Alexander S. & Elias—H. Russell et al., Feb. 11, 1901. $415.
Reiner, Solomon, Louis Frambach and Julia Frambach—L. Frooks, Aug. 1, 1910. $4,110.
De Canio, Felix—B. Rood, April 28, 1911, (released.) $319.
Kuttroff, Arthur—J. Goldring, Aug. 10, 1911, (vacated.) $3,275.
Salvin, Paul—J. W. Tway, May 16, 1904, (reversed.) $1,707.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNISHING GOODS at AUCTION on Friday, Sept. 1st, at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 394 Broadway, (at Walker St.) N. Y. C., comprising the elegant retail stock of L. S. BELL, PATTON, PA., and consisting of big lines of CLUET SHIRTS, B. V. D. and FLEECE-LINED UNDERWEAR, ARROW COLLARS, SWEET-ORR OVERALLS and sundry lines of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, etc. ALSO: An elegant line of HATS and CAPS, including Stetsons, all in lots to the trade.

The above stock is inventoried at $3,000.00 and is in good, clean condition.

Packing facilities on premises.

Irving E. Schaap, Auctioneer. A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Department.

Tel. Franklin {3953 3954

ATTENTION

Jobbers, Out-of-Town Buyers & Storekeepers

AUCTION SALE!

Manufacturers' Stock

10,000 Dozen Men's, Boys' and Children's

CAPS

FRANK JACOBOVITZ, by

J. M. Rosenthal & L. Rosenbaum, Aucts.

Sell To-day, Friday, Sept. First, 1911

10:30 A. M., at

10 LISPENARD ST. Near W. Broadway

Extra large stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Caps in Worsted, Cloth, Leather, Plush, Canvas, Silk, Astrachan, &c., such as: College, Bicycle, Yachting, Automobile, Conductor and Motorman, Fancy Children's Caps, Fall and Winter Caps; all fashionable styles and grades. Sale without reserve or limit in original dozens.

Auctioneer's Telephone 3950 Franklin.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Please take notice that H. S. Beardsley will sell at public auction First Mortgage Bonds of National Boat & Engine Company numbered 104 to 107; 195-196, par value $1,000.00 each; 588 to 590; 593 to 600; 788; 789; 885; 888, par value $500.00 each; 1,958 to 1,963; 1,968 to 1,997; 2,001 to 2,006, par value $100.00 each, now held as collateral security for a total indebtedness of $10,495.50 and interest, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, New York City, on Friday, September 1st, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer. MESSRS. WORDEN & VAN GORDON, Attorneys, No. 27 William St., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

3 Months for $5

and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,

10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 4353 Cortlandt. | 345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5468 Franklin.

ROLL TOP DESKS

Office Furniture

In great variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW

111 FULTON ST.

BUDD & CO.,

40 East 20th St.

High Grade—Slightly used

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Bargain Prices. Largest stock in city. Branch of 73 Spring St.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs. Filing Cabinets. Office Partitions. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

THOMAS GREEN SHERWOOD, died July 24, 1911; left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty to his wife, Lulu Marie Sherwood, of 107 West Thirty-seventh Street.

GEORGE MASSIE, died Aug. 19, 1911; left $500 personalty to be divided equally among his daughter, Ann McKee Pettet of 1,333 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, and his sons William R. Massie of Baldwin, L. I., and Alexander Massie of 275 West 134th Street, and nothing to his wife, Mary D. Massie.

ELIZA A. MAYNARD, died July 24, 1911; left $5,000 personalty; $2,000 to be divided between Catherine Murphy and Ann Faulkner, and the residue to the person who at the time of her death shall be Treasurer of St. Vincent's Hospital. Mary A. Morgan is the Treasurer.

EMIL JULIUS FALLMER, died July 7, 1911; left $5,000 realty and $4,000 personalty, $1,000 to his wife, Louise Fallmer of 193 Hudson Street and $250 each to Emile M. L. Fallmer, Emma L. C. Fallmer, Emil J. Fallmer, Jr., Charlotte A. Fallmer, Juliet W. Fallmer, Louise A. Fallmer, Elisa G. Fallmer, all of 193 Hudson Street, and $250 to Adolph P. Fallmer of 141 Edgecombe Avenue.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Le Grand L. Benedict, Jr., has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the first preferred stock of the General Chemical Company of California, payable Oct. 2 to stockholders of record Sept. 22. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of the General Chemical Company will be paid at the same time.

REVENUE SERVICE ORDERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Following were the orders issued to-day in connection with the Revenue Cutter Service.

Aug. 26—Third Lieut. W. J. Keester, granted 30 days' leave, commencing Sept. 2; Capt. D. F. A. De Otte, granted 30 days' leave, commencing Sept. 1; First Lieut. W. E. W. Hall, granted 7 days' leave.

Aug. 28—Third Lieut. of Engineers T. H. Yeager, granted 30 days' extension of leave on account of sickness; First Lieut. B. H. Camden, directed to report to commanding officer of the New Hampshire for witnessing target practice.

Aug. 29—Capt. J. L. Sill, from duty as Assistant Inspector of Life Saving Stations to the McCulloch; First Lieut. L. T. Cutter, to Trenton, N. J., on official business; Second Lieut. J. T. Drake, orders to Pamlico revoked; Capt. B. L. Read, from the McCulloch to life-saving service as Assistant Inspector.

Aug. 30—Second Lieut. W. F. Towle, from Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., and report to Supervisor of Anchorages for temporary duty; Second Lieut. J. F. McGourty, from torpedo station, Newport, R. I., to report to supervisor of anchorages for temporary duty; First Lieutenant of Engineers C. S. Root, from reservation, Fort Trumbull, Conn., to the Itasca; First Lieutenant of Engineers N. E. Cutchin, placed on waiting orders; Captain of Engineers A. J. Howison, retired from active service Sept. 8.

Aug. 31.—Capt. W. E. Reynolds, to Washington, D. C., on official business.

Apartment Seekers—

Consult The New York Times next Sunday for the most desirable apartments.

Apartment Owners—

Advertise your unrented apartments in The New York Times Apartment House Directory, next Sunday, and succeeding Sundays to September 24.

Your announcement will be seen by not only the regular readers, but also by those who will purchase The Times especially to consult the Apartment announcements.

The sale of THE NEW YORK TIMES exceeds One Million Copies a Week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Photographic Plates Which Have Been Developed Must Pay 45 Per Cent.

Photographic plates of glass which have been exposed and developed must stand duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the present tariff act as "manufactures of glass." This was the conclusion reached yesterday by Judge Sharretts in a decision made for the Board of United States General Appraisers. The American Express Company; Davies, Turner & Co., and Pitt & Scott, Ltd., the importers, set up the contention that the plates should be admitted at 25 per cent. under the provision of the law for "photographic dry plates."

Judge Sharretts denies that the plates in question can be considered dry plates. He says that the issue is whether these articles, which originally were dry plates, can be so considered after additional treatment or manufacture. He holds that they cannot. The decision holds that sufficient testimony was not submitted to the board. Apart from the testimony, however, the board states that a plate may remain a dry plate even after exposure and until it has been developed. After having undergone a chemical bath for the purposes of development, it is held that it is no longer "dry" in the sense contemplated by the tariff.

After the bath, it is ruled that the plate becomes a negative. The decision holds that Congress did not intend to grant the lower duty to negatives or positives, but only on the so-called dry plates prior to development. The protests are overruled.

The Simons, Shuttleworth & French Co. and Maynard & Child were successful before the board in a controversy with the Customs officials regarding the measurement of grapes in barrels. They were assessed for duty at 25 cents per cubic foot on the capacity of the barrels. The board finds that the barrels measure 1.93 cubic feet per barrel, and 0.965 cubic feet per half barrel. The protests, claiming that the measurement was excessive, are sustained, and the Collector reversed.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant

Fair, New Orleans, La.; M. H. Labenberg, millinery, hosiery, and underwear; 40 Lispenard Street.
White, J. B., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Miss Harden, millinery; 214 Church Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; M. H. McNulty, silks and velvets; 2 Walker Street.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; A. H. McKenzie, wash goods and linens; F. B. Goodman, jewelry, gloves, and leather goods; 2 Walker Street.
Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Trimble, furnishing goods; 3 Union Square; The Hermitage.
Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Brown, carpets and housefurnishing goods; The Breslin.
Cohn, M. M., Company, Little Rock, Ark.; A. H. Allen, dress goods and silks; 114 Fifth Avenue.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; Miss S. M. Barkume, ribbons and laces; 50 Union Square.
Fourgurean, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. W. Savage, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Ty H. O'Haire, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Hawley Dry Goods Company, Bay City, Mich.; Miss M. E. Ward, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Marie Antoinette.
Furchgott, M., & Sons, Charleston, S. C.; M. Furchgott, dress goods; Hotel Hargrave.
Weber's Department Store, Chicago, Ill.; R. Pick, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Fellman Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; N. Grumbach, dress goods; 45 East Seventeenth Street.
Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. G. Gelselman, wash goods; 214 Church Street.
Petersburg Dry Goods Company, Petersburg, Va.; J. R. Jolly, notions and furnishing goods; 79 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss J. Canty, underwear; Miss Morrison, cloaks and furs; Miss E. F. Sullivan, ready to wear; 114 Fifth Avenue.
Filene's, William, Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; F. M. Spear, children's coats; L. F. Dutch, children's and infants' dresses; 6 West Twenty-second Street.
Corbin, F. A., New Haven, Conn., woolens; Hotel Collingwood.
Karrick, C., Phoenix, Arizona, general merchandise; Mrs. C. Kirkland, ladies' wear; Hotel Flanders.
Butler, W. S., Company, Boston, Mass.; P. W. Garron, silks; Miss S. L. White, ladies' wear; 55 White Street; Hotel Brostell.
Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; A. A. Adams, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.
Worden Manufacturing Company, Salem, Va.; E. M. Worden, piece goods; 56 Worth Street.
Fellman, L., New Orleans, La., housefurnishing goods; 48 Leonard Street.
Houston, J. C., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. Daly, dress goods and silks; Motel Martinique.
Abraham & Schulte, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. Abraham, dry goods; 41 Union Square.
Madden & Schulte, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Madden, dry goods; 41 Union Square.
Kaufman Company, Richmond, Va.; J. L. Kaufman, millinery; Mrs. L. Kane, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Scott-Griggs Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. E. Nook, fancy goods and jewelry; Miss M. Dowell, ladies' and infants' wear; 49 Leonard Street.
Drennen Company Department Stores, Birmingham, Ala.; F. M. Drennen, dry goods; The Elks.
Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; M. K. Solomon, furnishing goods and hosiery; 12 Astor Place; Hotel Rector.
Liepold Brothers, Selma, Ala.; J. Liepold, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Somerset.
Sessions, F. W., Millinery Company, Utica, N. Y.; J. V. Clement, millinery, hats, and ribbons; 621 Broadway.

Buyers Registered at the Merchants' Association.

Home Company, The, Ashland, Ohio; J. M. Stockwell, dry goods and garments; Hotel Navarre.
Wood, A. H., Marcellus, Mich.; general merchandise; Hotel Bradford.
Yerty, O. L., Cassopolis, Mich.; general merchandise; Hotel Bradford.
Ringwalt, J. S., Company, Mount Vernon, Ohio; J. R. Reely, general merchandise; Hotel Broztell.
Coffey, C. I., Charleston, West Va.; booking Hotel Martha Washington.
Simon, Louis, South Dayton, N. Y.; clothing and furnishings; 44 West Tenth Street.
La Salle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. H. Campbell, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
McKay, R., & Co., Hamilton, Canada; Miss M. De Lanty, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Witherell, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; K. Tullock, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Reiber, A. M., & Brothers, Butler, Penn.; H. H. Schuler, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Klock's Dry Goods Stores, Canajoharie, N. Y.; W. G. Klock, dry goods; Zua A. Klock, dry goods; Sherman Square Hotel.

Have You Seen THE H.B. CLAFLIN CO'S RIBBONS Wholesale Only

D & J ANDERSON LTD

GLASGOW - SCOTLAND

FINEST GINGHAM MADE

COLLECTION FOR 1912 NOW READY

EDWARD McCONNELL & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

13-21 EAST 22D ST. NEW YORK.

JOY OF FINDING.

¶ Oh, the joy of having a lost article returned safely. What happiness comes after the realization of the loss of a valuable belonging and its prompt recovery!

¶ The Lost and Found advertisements of The New York Times are brimful of interest, radiating expectancy and hope. A large percentage of them accomplish their purpose for losers and finders look to the Lost and Found columns of The New York Times to recover or restore lost articles.

¶ Lost or Found advertisements for publication in The New York Times may be left at any advertising agency or telephone Bryant 1000.

Lost

80c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—In Subway, Thursday afternoon, book printed legal papers. Finder please communicate at once with Anderson, Room 3,617, Grand Central Terminal. Telephone 3600 Murray Hill. Reward.

LOST.—On Fulton surface car to Bridge, Subway to 135th St., small open-face Swiss watch; liberal reward; no questions asked, watch or ticket, if found. Sphinx Mfg. Co., 117 West St.

LOST—Brown bill book, containing gold and bills, on car line between Madison Av. and 70th St. and 8th Av. and 96th St. West; reward. Harrington, 125 West 96th St.

LOST—Gentleman's diamond solitaire ring, about 2½ carats. Finder will be suitably rewarded at room 1,707, 74 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.—Monday night, between Cafe Lafayette and 45th St., diamond horseshoe pin; liberal reward; no questions. 43 East 27th St., Apartment 7, west.

LOST.—Diamond pin, shaped like a question mark. Liberal reward if returned to C. Kenyon Company, 751 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Subway, gold watch, pocketbook; monogram "S. H. B."; reward. Josephine Bower, L. S. Castle Co., 583 Broadway.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

80c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and reasonable persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

80c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Aug. 23 to 29, inclusive.—LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. Apply at office of General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: Rubbers, umbrella, package, coat, hat, suit case, hat, pocketbook, eyeglasses, keys.

FOUND, Aug. 30.—POLICE DEPARTMENT, Area, 300 Mulberry St.: Umbrella, snuff box, small amount of cash, pocketbook containing railroad pass and union card.

FOUND, Aug. 31.—JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Stationmaster, Jersey City, N. J.: Package, umbrella, lady's coat, rain-umbrella.

FOUND, Aug. 31.—NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Five umbrellas, 3 pairs of gloves, lady's coat, package, sample case.

FOUND, Aug. 31.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Vegetables, umbrella, suitcase, valise.

FOUND, Aug. 31.—LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Five umbrellas, 2 grips, rubbers, case.

FOUND, Aug. 31.—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J. ON TRAINS: One umbrella, 2 packages, 1 coat. JERSEY CITY STATION: umbrellas.

FOUND, Aug. 31.—ERIE RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Three umbrellas, watch and chain, set of plans, eyeglasses, package of trousers, lunch-box, lady's dress.

FOUND, Aug. 31.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av., PULLMAN: Straw hat, nightshirt, wrap, package of collars, eyeglasses, gloves, nightshirt, suit of pajamas, watch. LONG ISLAND TICKET WINDOW: Umbrella. LONG ISLAND TRAIN: Box. LONG ISLAND TRAIN: Coat. LONG ISLAND TRAIN: Umbrella. PENNSYLVANIA WAITING ROOM: Umbrella, package. LONG ISLAND TRAIN: Coat. LONG ISLAND TRAIN: Cap. PENNSYLVANIA WAITING ROOM: Box. LONG ISLAND TRAIN: Package.

FOUND, Aug. 30.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Co. (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Two packages, rubbers, 6 umbrellas, keys, tag, gloves, shirts, watch.

Real Estate For Sale or To Let.

$5c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Bronx.

Excellently located lots on new subway and trolley; all improvements; bargain, 240 Times Downtown.

Westchester.

Complete rental list of Fall houses, Mount Vernon and vicinity; all prices. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phone 708.

A builder must sell a few stucco houses at Larchmont, near station and Sound, on terms to suit. Bargains, Box 245 Times.

Long Island.

People looking for distinctive houses in a refined, restricted residential park near station and trolleys to New York should apply for description to Wallace Appleton Company, Waldheim, Flushing, L. I.

New Jersey.

Bargains.—For profitable investments, development or home building; 2 6-acre plots, 1 30 acres, 1 40 acres, 1 63 acres at "High and Healthful" Chatham, N. J., adjoining Summit. Water, gas, electric light, sewer connections, and trolley; Lackawanna Road; hour out, near station; excellent train service. Brokaw, 100 Broadway.

$10 secures one of our little chicken farms, 100x400, at Fanwood, N. J.; balance on easy monthly payments; write for particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

$10 cash and $5 monthly will secure one of our large home-building plots at Fanwood, N. J.; right at depot; send for particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

A large bungalow plot covered with beautiful shade trees, near depot at Fanwood, N. J.; also 100x125; $800; monthly payments; free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Westfield, N. J.; 10 minutes' walk from station, 1 block from trolley; plot 25x175, for $225; worth double; easy terms; write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

[illegible] with fruit; house, 9 rooms, bath; barn, hennery. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Pianos and Organs

$5c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

[illegible] standard make; bench, stool; [illegible]. 316 West 42d St.

Country Board

80c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson. Summer and Winter accommodations of the very best; fine grounds; tennis courts; suites with private bath; Subway and Central. Miss Mary E. Huntington.

Couple elderly ladies can have pleasant country home near the city with small American family by month or year; fine residence; steam heat; large rooms; all conveniences. Particulars address Mr. Ives, 984 Simpson St., Bronx.

New York State.

September and October, ideal months in the mountains. Before choosing your vacation resort get descriptive circular. Hillair Farm, Walton, N. Y.

New Jersey.

"COLUMBIA," Butler, N. J.—Hydropathic, Kneipp, massage, osteopathic, faradic, milk, regeneration treatment scientifically; refuge for neurasthenic, rheumatic; stomach circulatory trouble; $10, (circular.)

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A FEW BRIGHT WOMEN to handle a new corset proposition, capable of earning large salary. Address Room 810, 1 West 34th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A competent girl to go to Pelham, N. Y., as general housework; must be good cook and have good references; small family; will pay $30 per month. Miss Tucker, 235 Cliff Av., Pelham, N. Y. 'Phone 1453 Pelham.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady, accurate in figures, wanted for a temporary position; importing firm; good salary; pleasant surroundings; accuracy essential. Apply McGinnis & Thomas, 16 West 32d St.

SALESLADIES, experienced; Saturdays only; wages, $2. Call Welsbecker, 270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, literary man desires secretary who can revise, edit, and criticise manuscripts; state salary. Box 324 Madison Square, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—$18; state experience. Address P 302 Times Downtown.

TUCKERS.—Aitken, Son & Co. require experienced tuckers to operate foot-power Singer machine. 37 East 18th St.

WANTED.—Two saleswomen, over 25, of good education and address, for out-of-town work; permanent and profitable position. R. M. Ryan, 156 5th Av., New York City.

WANTED.—A reliable Southern colored woman; competent cook; willing to go to Savannah, Ga. Apply Monday morning 30 West 92d St., City.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted on a new and up to date publication being issued by an old publishing house; good opportunity for man who can show record as a producer and as to character to get in on ground floor while territory and lines are open. Call 10 to 12 or 2 to 4 at 202 East 12th St. Ask for Mr. Maxwell.

HELP WANTED.—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON JONES & LAMSON, POTTER & JOHNSON, AND HAND SCREW MACHINES; ALSO MACHINE GRINDERS ON LANDIS, NORTON, AND BROWN & SHARPE MACHINES; FOX LATHE HANDS, &C. WORK IS ON BOTH DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS. FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN CAN EARN GOOD WAGES, WITH PROSPECT OF STEADY EMPLOYMENT. STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE.
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

HIGH-CLASS REALTY SALESMAN.
Well bred, a hustler, experienced; can make a prominent connection with one of largest, strongest, and best-known development companies in city; only man with proven earning capacity over $3,500 per annum considered. Address Executive, P. O. Box 366, New York City.

MAN, thoroughly acquainted with retail flower business, to take charge of store and act as manager; must be A1 man, with best of references; salary or salary and commission. Give all particulars by letter and state fully experience and salary expected. Z 57 Times.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—With best of references. Apply Superintendent, 100 East 17th St.

SALESMAN.—Must have acquaintance with the silk and lace line, for a novelty; must have reference. Artistic Lace Dyeing Co., 497 Broome St.

SALESMAN on kimonos for outside. Kassar Brothers, 85 Washington St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in cloak and suit line. Z 94 Times.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand, day and evening; man of experience and ability; state full particulars. T 283 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 26 Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED. — Young man; Christian; stenographer, and to assist in running small plant; good chance for advancement to right man; must be willing to start on small salary; answer, stating salary wanted. T 256 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Accountants. Two certified public accountants by responsible Pittsburgh audit company; only men of ability and experience need apply. Permanent position and good salary to right men. State references and experience. Address T 252 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED HARNESS SALESMAN,
capable of handling big deals; must come well recommended; state experience and where last employed. Address care of Dunlap-Ward Advertising Company, Hartford Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced salesman for the foreign grocer specialties trade; references and bond required. Ignatius Gross Co., 268 West St.

WANTED—By a cotton goods commission house, light porter and stock man. Address P. O. Box 344.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good; knowledge stenography; moderate salary; best references. Address Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

FRENCH COOK, first class, wishes a position in private family, with kitchenmaid; good references. C. M., 309 West 26th St.

IRISH LADY, widow of physician, a trained nurse, will take charge of infant in her home; highest medical and other references. Mrs. Carleton, 88 Milton St., Montreal, Canada.

JANITRESS.—Widow, highly respectable, seeks position where worth and honesty would be considered; best references. Address Z 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, practical business girl, six years commercial work, high school education, desires responsible position with high-class firm; salary $20. L. G., Box 108, 617 6th Av.

Situations Wanted, Male.

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 52 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

BARKEEPER, American, age 36, first-class experience New York and Pennsylvania, 13 years with last employer, temperate, desires steady position in hotel or club. T. Hagerty, 213 West 13th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—35 years old; 16 years of experience; expert all lines, with up to date methods; reference. D. Garsille, 852 West 15th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; full set of books; cost work; correspondent; excellent references. M 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, writes up, balances, audits books regular intervals; moderate. Dixie, 316 Canal.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; competent driver; do own repairs; can furnish references. Chas. Seufert, 409 East 86th St.

LITERARY ASPIRANT.—Twenty-eight; broad commercial experience; equipped for secretaryship. T 259 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, 26, knowledge of accounting, eight years' banking experience, seeks position with brokers or private bankers. Address Z 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, capable, wishes position where hard work and ability are appreciated. Frank De Leo, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2908.

WANTED. — Manufacturers' lines; Pacific Coast and South; leather goods, belts, neckwear, mazabons; by well-known salesman with established trade. Z 96 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, trustworthy, 3 years advertising experience; knowledge of bookkeeping, &c., seeks position where earnest work will gain promotion; highest references; moderate salary. Box 74, Grantwood, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position; has five years' banking experience. T 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, 24, capable, thoroughly experienced, seeks responsible position. F. M., 337 East 18th St.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.86 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

COOK, general workers, day workers, porters, elevator man. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7288 Morningside.

Competent colored help, all trades, supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 'Phone 1538 Riverside.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. 'Phone Harlem—6370.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Large and small rooms, private baths; transients and table guests.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house and table strictly first-class; references.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Single room; closet, water, heat; first-class board; homelike; references.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large rooms; suites, private bath; excellent table board; telephone.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated; private bath; dressing room; electric lights; private residence; attentive service; elegant home surroundings.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior table; Subway, L; telephone; references.

73D ST., 116 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without bath; board; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; near "L" and Subway; first-class table.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; table guests; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 181 WEST.—Sixteenth year; Summer rates; rooms; private baths; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, parlor dining; Southerners, Westerners desired; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated; reference.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Rooms en suite or singly; first-class accommodations; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; 'phone; reasonable.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

76TH ST., 174 WEST. — Large and small rooms, with board; moderate; references.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; all conveniences; moderate.

80TH ST 124 WEST.—Just opened; brand new; refined environment; large rooms; unusual table; telephone.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Back and front parlors, private bath; large south room; references exchanged.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; FOR GENTLEMEN OR COUPLE; EXCELLENT CUISINE, BEST OF SERVICE; ALL CONVENIENCES.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Double, single rooms; exclusive house; convenient Subway, "L"; Southern cooking.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, with sleeping porch and private bath; open plumbing; electric light. Telephone Schuyler—8397.

82D ST., 136 WEST.—Large and single rooms; white American house; excellent food; references.

88D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; table guests; reference.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; table guests and transients accommodated.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—First-class board, with rooms; prefer couple or gentlemen; reference.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one gentleman or couple; exclusive, refined, newly furnished, Jewish home; access surface, Subway, elevated; references exchanged.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large, small rooms; near Park; convenient Subway, elevated; table guests accommodated.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; near Park; telephone; superior board.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; also large back parlor; homelike. Telephone 7642 —Riverside.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Double rooms, attractive to those appreciating well ordered house; table guests.

95TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; private bath; business people preferred; telephone.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Ready 1st Sept.; house newly decorated and furnished; parlor dining room; references required and given.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Two large rooms, southern exposure; suite or singly. Telephone Morningside—3136.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large corner rooms overlooking Morningside Park; celebrated table; rooms $5-$7.

121ST ST., 79 WEST.—Rooms with board; high-grade.

123D, 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms; suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen find superior home and board; refined Jewish surroundings; moderate; references.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Room, running water; good table; private American family; gentlemen; telephone.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; comfortable, furnished rooms; superior table; homelike surroundings; table guests.

157TH ST. Subway, Washington Heights.—Pleasant room, overlooking Hudson; home cooking. Telephone 208—Audubon.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Handsome back parlor, private bath; single and double rooms; telephone; table guests.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; exceptionally good board; telephone.

63D ST., 23 EAST, (694-696 Madison Av.)—Second floor suites; also single rooms; excellent board; parlor dining; Autumn transients accommodated.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Beautiful suites or rooms; separate; elevator; fine table; reasonable; American.

89TH ST., 1,343 Lexington Av.—Large, small rooms; married couple, gentlemen; parlor dining; 'phone. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.
Large and small rooms, private bath; $2.50 up.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

Brooklyn.

A FAMILY OF TWO, living in a large, private residence, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will receive into their home 1 or 2 single gentlemen of means, who will bear their share of the expense of the establishment; accommodations, alcove library, bedroom and bath, in one suite; mutual congeniality and exchange of references required. Y 146 Times.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (Near Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. 'Phone 1796 —Main

PARK SLOPE, 902 PRESIDENT ST.—Alcove and other rooms; superior table; telephone.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN desires board and room with small family in modern apartment, west side, below 110th St. Address full particulars Z 67 Times.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Single and double rooms, handsomely furnished; every modern convenience, including telephone on every floor.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite or single; delightfully cool; electric lights; references.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large, southern exposure room; running water; also single room; reference.

13TH ST., 104 WEST, (6th Av.)—Exceptionally desirable square and hall rooms; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms; private bath; all conveniences; for gentlemen.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with breakfast; telephone; exclusive.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath, $8; small rooms near bath, $2.50; telephone.

52D ST., 228, (West of Broadway.)—Double and single rooms, with bath; also unfurnished basement.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large furnished room, second floor; private bath; gentleman only; references.

55TH ST., 364 WEST.—Large hallroom, $2.75; large room, $4.50; gentlemen; telephone.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Handsome parlor suite, suitable for physician; electric light; private bath; exclusive.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH, 44 WEST.—Hall room, large room, well furnished, homelike; newly decorated; permanent people.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with, without bath; electric light; 'phone; reasonable.

69TH ST., 103 WEST. — Elegantly furnished rooms; all conveniences; suitable for two or three; from $5 up; also small rooms. Raith.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms, running water, 'phone; private house; gentlemen only.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite or separate; every convenience; beautiful location; board optional.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; every convenience.

70TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large front room in private house, for gentleman.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large, well-furnished sitting room and bedroom adjoining; private house; $25 month; gentleman; reference.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—Room, hot and cold water, bath adjoining; gentleman.

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class house.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms; single or en suite; Summer rates; references; telephone.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath; all conveniences; reasonable; 'phone.

76TH ST., 104 WEST.—Elegant newly furnished large, small rooms; all modern improvements; telephone.

76TH ST., 130 WEST.—Rooms, medium, small; newly furnished; electric lights; private family; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Comfortably furnished cool rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room, dressing room, suitable one, two gentlemen; reference.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors' superior accommodations; high-class private home; quiet; refined; references.

80TH ST., 110 WEST.—Desirable large room, on second floor in private house; telephone.

81ST, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private house; all conveniences; near "L" and Subway.

82D ST., 150 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; dressing room, running water; private house; telephone.

84TH ST., 34 WEST.—One large second floor room in physician's house; gentleman only; reasonable to satisfactory applicant.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large and small; select house; ideal location; every convenience.

86TH, 310 WEST.—Desirable rooms in private house; quiet, refined surroundings; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

89TH ST., 252 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished room, bath; terms moderate; telephone 7906—River.

93D ST., Riverside.—Beautiful rooms in new apartment, unfurnished or furnished to suit. 'Phone 846—River.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; quiet, refined surroundings; reference. Owner.

95TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large handsomely furnished front room; running water; private house.

96TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large bedroom, all conveniences; Subway, "L"; $2.50. Banigan.

97TH ST., 66 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with private bath; also smaller room; private house, private family; references. Telephone 8092—Riverside.

98TH ST., 247 WEST.—Desirable, medium-sized room; telephone; breakfast optional.

103D ST., 303 WEST,
Overlooking the Hudson.—Unusually pleasant rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen or married couple; references.

102D, 211 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Outside room; handsomely furnished; private family; reasonable; references. Freakin.

103D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house near Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished hall rooms reasonable; 'phone.

103D ST., 302 WEST.—Choice front suite; will separate; private family; young business people. Dana.

103D ST., 210 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Artistically furnished front room; private family; very reasonable. Clarke.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Cheerful outside large room; comfortably furnished; moderate; references. Carroll.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—In high-class elevator apartment, large, bright, outside room, well furnished; private family; reference; convenient to Subway and elevated. Apartment 35.

107TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large, bright, attractive, front room; closets; elevator; Southern family; reference. White.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bright, airy room, newly furnished, in high-class elevator apartment; private family. Apartment 33.

111TH ST., 329 WEST.—Comfortable single room, English family of two; gentleman preferred; references. Moore.

112TH ST., 305 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; newly decorated; private entrance; telephone; very reasonable. Wilford.

113TH, 304 WEST.—Two front until Sept. 12; one Oct. 1; one permanent. Cooke.

114TH ST., 338 WEST.—Private suite with bath; also other handsome rooms without board; private home; opposite Columbia University Library.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

113TH ST., 604 WEST.—Newly decorated; all improvements; Subway one block. Hoag.

116TH ST., 304 WEST.—Attractive rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; Subway, "L"; conveniences; telephone; reasonable. Morse.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Two large rooms, southern exposure; suite or singly; 'phone Morningside 8136.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Rooms, apartment for men only; another apartment men and women. Robinson.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Breezy Morningside Heights; large and small rooms; elevator; Subway, trolley. Smith.

118TH ST., 418 WEST, (Morningside Heights, Near Columbia College.)—Attractive rooms; elevator; Subway, trolley. Rainey.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (half block east Broadway; Bancroft Apartments.)—Just completed; none finer; beautiful rooms; furnished, unfurnished; single, suites; private baths; electric lights; elevators; most attractive dining room.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool corner; four windows; modern; telephone; en suite, $3, $5. Hungerford.

121ST ST., 262 WEST.—For two gentlemen; desirable room; shower; good locality; private house; moderate.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally cool front rooms; kitchen; elevator; references. Apt. 21.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Suites, private baths, showers; beautiful elevator apartment; single rooms, $8. Carter.

137TH ST., 622 WEST, (one door from Riverside Drive.)—Pleasant rooms. Apartment 21.

138TH, 628 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; private house; bath, shower; Subway; reasonable.

2,314 BROADWAY, (84th.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms; modern house; second floor. Vanderbeck.

AMSTERDAM AV., 964, (107th St.)—Comfortably furnished room; steam heat, bath; private family. Morrison.

FURNISHED ROOMS in elegant apartment hotel; $5 per week upward. Morningside—7800. Apt. 309.

East Side.

22D ST., 45 EAST.—Pleasant rooms in refined house; $3 to $7 week; references.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Charming large room; first floor; other rooms; private house; references.

21ST ST., 46 EAST.—Large double room adjoining bath; excellent table; references.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Large, single room for gentleman; also two connecting rooms, suitable for gentlemen or man and wife. Telephone 5299—Madison.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; references.

54TH, 127 EAST.—Attractive, large rooms; running hot, cold water, bath; telephone; private house.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements, telephone.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; select neighborhood.

68TH, 226 EAST.—Large, small room; heated; hot and cold water; quiet neighborhood.

A.—70TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

PARK AV., 929, (80th St.)—English family will rent three charming rooms, $3.50, $4.50, $7; mending and breakfast if desired. Watt.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Box spring bed; special rates for tourists; front room; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness; corner building.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, with reception room and extension; all handsomely furnished. Apply 1,041 Madison Av.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

Nordica, Corner 113th St. and 7th Av. Driveway.—High-class modern apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $780-$1,000; beautiful ground floor apartment, suitable for physician, 7 rooms and bath, $1,000. Superintendent on premises.

Washington Irving, 303 West 112th St., near 7th Av. Driveway.—High-class modern apartments; convenient to Subway and "L" trains; 8 rooms and bath, $900-$1,000. Superintendent on premises.

Corner apartment, suitable for doctor, dentist, $60; also 5 beautiful rooms facing street, $30; 7 large, light, outside rooms, $70. Agent, 3,675 Broadway, corner 152d St.

Magnificent 4-6 rooms, elevator, modern apartment, $25 to $45, Inducements; inspection invited.

88 Union Square.—Bachelor apartment; 2 rooms and bath; unfurnished; $480 yearly.

East Side.

5 East 41st St.—Bachelor or housekeeping apartment; floor of 5 rooms and bath; modern improvements; $1,500 yearly.

133 EAST 80TH STREET.
Attractive six rooms and bath in converted private house; duplex; inquire on premises.

Ideal apartments, two and four rooms and bath. Apply J. G. Lugar's Son & Co. or ring janitor's bell, 12 East 30th St.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Windermere Court, 348 St. Nicholas Av., (cor. 127th St.)—Elegant four, five, six cool rooms; bath; furnished; elevator apartments; reduced lowest Summer rates now; one room, bath, kitchen, $4-$5 weekly.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted

30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Married couple desire unfurnished studio, with kitchen and bath, located east of Broadway, between 23d and 30th Sts.; rent not over $35 month. Z 98 Times.

Bachelor desires apartment of three rooms and bath in hotel or bachelor apartment house. Address, giving full particulars, A. S., Box 94, Times.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

An American lady of refinement would like to take charge of furnished apartment while owners are away; best care and highest reference given. T 255 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Three or four room elevator apartment; best of care; references. T 242 Times Downtown.

Country Houses Wanted

35c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Would like to rent a modern house in West Mount Vernon near school; don't want to pay more than $35; in answering give full particulars. Mrs. Sidney Salomon, 520 West 144th St., New York City.

Business Opportunities

30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

THOUSANDS ARE NOW GROWING RICH through Western Canada's marvelous development. Touching this point have you read the address of President Schurman, of Cornell University, New York, before the Winnipeg Canadian Club, which the Canadian newspapers made such a to-do about? We will send you a copy free if you write. Both city and country property is increasing phenomenally in value. Here is your opportunity. You need not leave home to share in this great new wealth. We can send you particulars, diagrams, and statistics which prove how you can get a share—and that without risk. Our "non-forfeit of payments" plan makes your money as safe as in a savings bank; to be refunded if your are unable or unwilling to continue investment. This English corporation's $1,400,000 stands back of every dollar you invest. The biggest bank in Canada handles our account. References furnished on request. Do not delay. It costs you nothing for this valuable information. Western Canada is making money for others, and will do it for you. Write to-day. Canadian City & Town Properties, Ltd., 643 Stobart Block, Portage Av., Winnipeg, Man.

SPLENDID opportunity for investor with $100,000 in legitimate established business conducted by two well known and accredited business men, controlling large part of the trade. Apply Z 93 Times.

Man calling on the New York retail and wholesale grocery trade would handle a good specialty account for a manufacturer; best references; understands manufacturing business. T 250 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 15,276.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Edward Weinstein of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1911, the said Edward Weinstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Aug. 31, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,429.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS BARTELSTONE and LOUIS BARTELSTONE, individually, and co-partners, under the firm name of HARRIS BARTELSTONE & SON, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Harris Bartelstone and Louis Bartelstone, individually, and co-partners under the firm name of Harris Bartelstone & Son, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1911, the said Harris Bartelstone and Louis Bartelstone, individually, and co-partners under the firm name of Harris Bartelstone & Son, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Aug. 31, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy

COULD KEEP OUT ITALIAN CRIMINALS

Students of Immigration Say It Would Be Easier Than Checking Their Lawlessness Here.

WHY POLICE ARE NOT AIDED

Respectable Italians Admit They Fear Death if They Openly Fight the Blackmailers.

Without attempting to defend the police in what they are doing or not doing to stamp out the kidnapping and bomb-throwing outrages of the last two months, William Williams, United States Commissioner of Immigration; the Italian Chamber of Commerce, composed of the leading Italian citizens of the community, and ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, a member of the Dillingham Immigration Commission, backed up in emphatic fashion yesterday the assertion of Police Inspector Hughes, head of the Detective Bureau, that the inexcusable admission of Italian criminals to this country by the American Government is chiefly responsible for the wave of blackmailing crimes.

Amazement was everywhere expressed at the seeming indifference or inactivity of the President and his predecessors and the several Congresses over a matter the police regard of such vital importance to the protection of law-abiding Italians in this country.

In some quarters it was admitted and deplored that many of the most influential Italians of the city were actually afraid for their lives, the lives of members of their families, and for the safety of their property, to enter any organization or become openly active in any movement for the safe-guarding of their fellow-countrymen now being preyed upon by Black Handers.

"Such a movement was begun only a year or so ago," said a prominent Italian, who begged, for self-protection, that his name be withheld, "but what came of it? It was called the White Hand. But it could not last. It would be cruel to say that we are not deeply concerned in the protection of our unfortunate countrymen, but what can we safely do? Suppose we join this White Hand organization. We are at once marked for death. We could give money to it secretly, and many of us would be willing to do so if it could be always kept secret. But if it got out that we were fighting the Black Hand we, or members of our families, or our homes would be blown up. The risk is too great. The White Hand Society was throttled by this fear on the part of leading Italians that they themselves might be killed or maimed if their connection with it became known."

Though Signor G. Fara Forni, the Italian Consul General, sent a letter to THE TIMES yesterday denying that he had said that most of the Italian criminals in this country came from the southern section of Italy, others were quite as emphatic in assertions that such was the case. It was pointed out that the people of Southern Italy had not, until recently at least, enjoyed the advantages of education and moral training accorded to those of the north of Italy. Moreover, the people of Southern Italy and Sicily were declared to be more pronounced in their passions of anger and love of revenge than the peoples of colder climates. In this connection the prominent Italian already quoted not only stated it to be his belief that a large number of alien criminals had been admitted to these shores, but with them a great many persons who have strong reasons for preferring that their own past or their social connections shall not be revealed in court.

"It is this way," said this man to whom the shadow of the Black Hand seemed very real. "Here is a thrifty Italian merchant. He is law-abiding and industrious, is beginning to accumulate some property, and is ambitious in an entirely worthy way. He has never committed a crime, but his father or his brother was a murderer in the old country. He gets a Black Hand letter demanding money. He is told, and he knows it is true, that if he gives the letter to the police, if he aids the police and the sender of the letter is arrested, all the skeletons of his family will be paraded by the defendant's lawyer at the trial. This threat has acted in many instances, I have no doubt, to prevent the co-operation of threatened or blackmailed aliens with the police authorities."

Commissioner Williams of the Ellis Island station did not mince matters in putting responsibility for the admission of alien criminals on the failure of Congress to enact more stringent laws and in instituting adequate means of investigation to prevent the embarkation of criminals from the other side.

How to Keep Criminals Out.

"If Congress had adopted suggestions made by this department only recently," said Commissioner Williams, "a long step toward keeping out the Black Handers and bomb throwers would have been taken. These proposals included one that no alien should be admitted from a country which made a practice of issuing certificates of good character to emigrants unless he brought such a certificate. The law could readily have been rephrased to make this requirement legal, but nothing was done about it. As a matter of fact, not a thing is being done on the other side by this Government to prohibit ex-convicts and criminals of all kinds from sailing for America. They come on board the ships without a question from this side as to their fitness to become American citizens. We have no power of selection over them until they reach Ellis Island.

"Now a criminal does not usually bear earmarks or a written sign that he is such. He may even come first-class, and though we have jurisdiction over first-class as well as second and third class passengers, you can see how readily a criminal, under the present laws, can slip in. This is an administrative department. We cannot make laws, we have only to follow those already made."

Officers of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, 203 Broadway, appeared to feel the situation quite as keenly as Commissioner Williams. The latter had said that Italy was far less to blame, in fact, scarcely to be blamed at all, because her ex-convicts came here, and officers of the Italian Chamber asserted that Italy was really doing far more to protect this country than America itself.

"Italy has a law now requiring every Italian citizen sailing from a port of that country to show a passport, which is a certificate of good character, but the ex-convicts do not come from Naples, Genoa, or other Italian ports, but from Marseilles or Havre. To go by train to France they have only to show a letter of identification, and many times nothing at all, saying simply that they are going to Marseilles to work in the salt works. But when they get to Marseilles they can board any outgoing steamer they wish, for, not being French citizens, that Government has no control over their movements.

"The fact is, the American Government is acting exactly in a manner to encourage the immigration of criminals, and to exclude men who respect the law and have clean records. This comes about through the requirement that all immigrants shall be able to read and write their own language. Many of the alien criminals are young, and come from large centres of population, where schools are good. They themselves are nimble-minded, and readily learn to read and write. They are welcomed here, whereas some plodding man from the country sections, a good workman, honest and industrious, is excluded because he never had the advantages of an education."

Ex-Congressman Bennet, who made a special study of immigration conditions as a member of the Immigration Commission created by Congress in 1907, declared emphatically that the United States, not Italy, or any other country, was to blame for the inflow of criminals from European shores. He called attention to the fact that Congress had passed a law authorizing the President to appoint a commission to get the co-operation of all European Governments in keeping criminals out of America, and that the President had not done so.

"It is true," said he, "that it is very easy for European criminals to sail for this country. Those of Italy have only to come around to Marseilles, and do so without a hand being raised to prevent them. Italy is wholly blameless for this, since she has offered to require every citizen sailing for America from an Italian port to show a passport or certificate of good character from the chief police authority in the town or village from which he comes. She has offered also to allow this country to maintain in Italy as many agents as are necessary to see that the certificates of good character given to emigrants are bona fide and accurate. To these advances the American Government has not moved an inch. Senator Dillingham, Chairman of the Immigration Commission, and myself, back in 1907 went to President Roosevelt, explained the situation to him, and urged him to take some concerted action with Italy to stem the tide of criminal immigration. He did absolutely nothing about it. I do not think it has been politics or indifference, but red tape, which has allowed this state of affairs to continue to the present time.

"I do not believe there are many Italian ex-convicts here, but only a few would be enough to keep up a brisk bomb-throwing and kidnapping business. When I was last in Italy I met two men who had once been thrifty residents of this city. They told me they had been obliged to sell out all they had and go back to Italy for protection. They had been the object of the greed of the blackmailing bomb throwers."

The finding of the Immigration Commission on the admission of criminals fits in perfectly with the personal opinions of Mr. Bennet and the officers of the Italian Chamber of Commerce. Here is the commission's report, in part, on the subject:

Members of the commission found an apparent willingness on the part not only of the Italian but of other Governments to co-operate with us, by Governmental action, in the enforcement of our immigration laws. The best place to bar alien criminals is in their own countries, and the best way is through the utilization of the police records of such countries. Aliens from countries where adequate records are kept should be admitted only upon the production of proper certificates showing an absence of convictions for excludable crimes. If this is done the alien criminal can be largely barred. Under the Immigration act of 1907 the President is authorized to send Commissioners to foreign countries for the purpose of entering into agreements with such countries to prevent the evasion of the laws governing emigration to the United States. Such agreement with the principal countries from which immigration comes is the best method through which to secure the desired result.

It is the failure of the President to appoint these Commissioners and have the Dillingham Commission's plan carried out of which the police and others interested complain.

An Appeal to Italians.

The admitted handicap of the police to catch the Black Handers without the aid of those blackmailed called forth yesterday a stirring appeal to them to retreat from this stand from Dr. Luigi Roversi, editor of the Italian Herald. Dr. Roversi writes, under the caption, "A Shame and a Duty of the Colony":

Never as in this last month has the Italian community of New York and Brooklyn given such an argument to the American press from the viewpoint of public order to write about our colony and people at length. Fights for gambling, jealousies of women, murders, kidnapping of children for blackmail, sending of extortion letters in the name of the Black Hand, throwing of bombs at any hour of the day or night in the front of stores and in the halls of tenements, terrorizing women and children —these are the items we read in the American newspapers, all quite true and with which, unfortunately, the name of the Italian colony is always connected.

The prominent men of the Italian colony who do not show any interest in trying to stop this criminal record must have the brains of a chicken if they don't see a grave danger in that the crimes committed within the last month involve outside races, which makes the situation more serious. Formerly the acts of the Italian criminal classes were directed at Italians alone. There should be a united effort of the good people of our race, working in association with the city authorities, to try and stop this thing. How? Well, I don't know just how, but certainly I know that we should all work together to that purpose.

Inspector Hughes's men were able to throw no light yesterday on the cases of the missing Sabella and Quartrano boys. The detectives are not sure the Sabella boy is at home, thinking it possible that complete silence is the price the elder Sabella is paying for a continuance of negotiations with the kidnappers.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8 | Mat. To-m'w 2.
"The Siren Waltz Intoxicates." Alan Dale in the American.
"Will always be a delight." Sun.
DONALD BRIAN in the new musical play THE SIREN
Extra Matinee Labor Day, Next Monday.

EMPIRE B'way 40 St. | MONDAY AT 8:30. Seats Now Selling.
JOHN DREW in the New Comedy A SINGLE MAN

THE HARRIS THEATRE, West 42d St. (Formerly The Hackett)
Eve. at 8:20. First Mat. To-morrow 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Comedy MAGGIE PEPPER
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY

FOLIES 46th St., B'way | Restaurant 6.30 to 1 a.m. Mat. To-morrow. Pop. prices.
BERGERE | Eves. from 8.15 to 11
REVUES and BALLET
11.15 to 1 a. m., CABARET SHOW
The Midnight Sensation, HELLO, PARIS!
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY

HUDSON 44 St. n'r B'way NEXT MON. SEATS NOW
FRANK McINTYRE in a New Comedy "SNOPS"

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8.15 Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:15
JOHN HYAMS & LEILA McINTYRE in THE GIRL OF MY DREAMS
SPECIAL MATINEE LABOR DAY
THURSDAY, SEPT. 14. Seats Mon., Sept. 11.
THE NEW HADDON CHAMBERS PLAY, PASSERS-BY

LYCEUM Next Tues. Thy Neighbor's Wife
DANIEL FROHMAN'S Opening (Seats Now.)

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St., Eves 8.15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe
THE PINK LADY
SPECIAL LABOR DAY MATINEE, MONDAY.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Last 2 Weeks.
Mat. To-m'w, Wed. & Labor Day, 2:15. | Christie MacDonald in THE SPRING MAID

GAIETY THEATRE, 46th & B'way
Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
Henry W. Savage offers the Great Travel Show
EXCUSE ME
A Pullman Carnival by Rupert Hughes
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY, MONDAY.

JARDIN DE PARIS ATOP THE N. Y. THEA.
Nights at 8.20. Smoking. Refreshments.
LAST 2 NIGHTS.
2 SHOWS IN ONE | ZIEGFELD FOLLIES | TABLE SEATS $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50.
NOW 7 DAYS
Extra Matinee Labor Day.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20.
Mats. Wed. Sat., Lab. Day, 2:20.
OPENING TO-MORROW NIGHT. | 2 Weeks Only. Seats Now.
POMANDER WALK
Sept. 18.—GEORGE ARLISS in "DISRAELI"

MINER'S 8TH AVE., BOWERY, BRONX, BARGAIN MATINEE EVERY DAY.
Cherry Blossoms.
AMATEURS TO-NIGHT.
High School Girls.
AMATEURS TO-NIGHT.
B'way Gaiety Girls.
WRESTLING TO-NIGHT.

MUSIC HALL. AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, W. of Broadway
8:15 P. M., 25 & 50c. | 12:30 to 11:30 P. M.
All Seats Reserved. | Mats. 10-15; Night 10-15-25c.
12 Big Vaudeville Acts. Continuous Vaudeville.
Baseball games reported by innings at the Matinee.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS MATCHES.
GREAT BRITAIN vs UNITED STATES
SEPTEMBER 7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH, 2:30 P. M.
West Side Tennis Club, Broadway and 238th Street.
Broadway Express to 238th Street Station. Reserved seats $1.50; three days $3.50. Now on sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros., Wright & Ditson, McBride's and Miller's Ticket Agencies.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
Souvenir Mat. To-m'w. Extra Mat. Labor Day.
GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD

GRAND Opera House. 23 St., 8 Av. OPENS TO-MORROW MADAME SHERRY.

IRVING PL JOHN E. KELLERD in HAMLET

PROSPECT THEATRE. Prospect & Westchester Ave. Mat. To-day. | CLYDE FITCH'S 'GIRLS'
Next Week—THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE RESURRECTION
10, 20 & 30c.

5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. | EMMA CARUS, Roehm's Athletic Girls, Porter J. White & Co., os.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. B'way. ROOF | Daily Matinee in Theatre. 17 STAR ACTS 17 Last Roof Week.

COLUMBIA. B'way & 47th 50c. | BURLESQUE. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Pop. Mat. To-day 15, 25. Smoking.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evgs. 8:15.
THE PASSING PARADE

40 Minutes from Times Square.
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Union Suits have special attention
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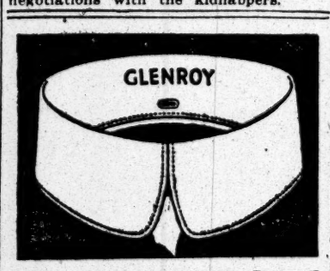

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Evenings 8:30. CROSMAN in THE REAL THING
—HENRIETTA—

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39th Street Thes., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Labor Day & Wed. 2:15
JOHN MASON in Augustus Thomas' greatest work, AS A MAN THINKS.

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EVERYWOMAN
WILL REOPEN LABOR DAY MAT.
Seats Now on Sale

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Seats on Sale. MR. MANTELL —in— Repertoire.

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THE DEEP PURPLE. Extra Mat. Labor Day.

OLYMPIC E. 14th St. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c.
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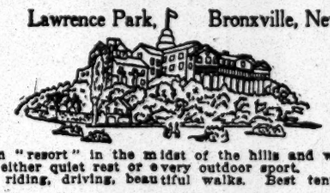
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Everything seems just arranged so that you may enjoy this glorious season under ideal conditions.

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Special rates. Finest situation. Booklet.

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